

JANUARY

well guarded for the prevention of frauds.

47. To regulate the wages of the doorkeepers of the two Houses.

48. To prohibit persons from driving cattle from the State of Mississippi into the county of Fayette, and for other purposes.

49. To compensate the commissioners of roads, &c., in the county of Cherokee.

50. To authorise P. Collins to inherit real estate.

51. To raise a revenue for the county of Tallapoosa, and for other purposes.

52. To amend an act for the establishment of schools in the county of Mobile, and to provide a fund for their maintenance.

53. To change the time of holding circuit courts of the eighth judicial circuit. [These courts are to be held in Chambers on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, to continue 6 days; in Macon on the 4th Monday in September—6 days; Spring terms in these counties to be as heretofore.]

54. To authorise R. D. Shackelford to erect a toll bridge over Suckanatchee river.

55. To authorise Eliza A. Thompson, &c., to transfer her guardianship from the county of Madison to that of Talladega.

56. To regulate certain judicial proceedings. [This act regulates the time at which certain pleading should be made up.]

57. To appoint additional surveyor in the counties of Barbour and Dallas.

58. To incorporate the Franklin academy in the county of Macon.

59. To amend the laws in relation to the collection of taxes. [This act provides that all taxes on real estate which may hereafter fall due, shall be paid to the tax collector for the county in which such real estate lies.]

60. To attach the county of Bibb to the 3d judicial circuit, and for other purposes.

61. To incorporate the town of Oakville in the county of Lawrence.

62. To establish a company beat in the county of Autauga with a less number than 40 privates.

63. Supplemental to an act extending the time of indebtedness to the State bank and branches, and for other purposes. [This act provides that any person so indebted may pay the money before it falls due, &c.]

64. To appoint a committee of finance in the counties of Pike and Henry, and for other purposes.

65. To secure the fine for defaulters, for working on public roads.

66. For the protection of the remains of the dead, and for other purposes.

67. To require the several medical boards of the State to keep a seal of office, and for other purposes.

68. To amend the law in relation to grand jurors. [This act provides that when there may be a deficiency in the number of grand jurors in attendance, the complement may be drawn and made up from the petit jurors.]

69. To change the time of convening the General Assembly. [The time fixed on is the first Monday in December in each year.]

70. For the relief of James Seward of Lawrence county.

71. To incorporate the town of Blountsville in Blount county.

72. To compensate certain persons for articles furnished to troops in the service of the United States.

73. To attach a part of Pike county to Macon.

74. For the government of turnpike roads.

75. To divorce Mary Moniac from her husband Alex. Moniac.

76. To repeal in part a certain act therein specified.

77. For the relief of Elizabeth Jewell.

78. For the relief of Patience Powell.

79. To provide for the sale of land and slaves at the town of Courtland, in certain cases.

80. To declare the Uppapic creek a public high way.

81. To divorce Rebecca Beatty from her husband Ezekel A. Beatty.

82. To attach Burna Iva of Macon county to the county of Russell.

83. To divorce Dory Ann Hall from her husband Henry M. Hall.

84. To alter and amend in part an act therein named.

85. To amend the charter of the Linden rail road company.

86. To establish a board of commissioners for the improvement of the navigation of the Tombbeckee river, and for other purposes. [The sum of \$25,000 appropriated.]

87. To alter the boundaries of certain counties therein named.

88. To amend an act incorporating the subscribers to the Alabama, Florida, and Georgia Rail Road.

89. To amend an act authorising the Sipsey bridge and causway company to establish a ferry.

90. To increase the pay of Jurors in certain counties therein named.

91. To regulate compensation of witnesses, and for other purposes.

92. For the benefit of the University of Alabama, [this act allows the University the entire net profits of the University fund, and provided the net profits should be less than 6 per cent, it still allows 6 per cent profit to the University on the fund.]

93. To incorporate the Farmers Academy.

94. To incorporate the town of Jefferson, in Cherokee county.

95. For the benefit of William Chambers of Pickens county.

96. To increase the Sheriff's fees in Pickens county.

97. To authorise the persons therein named, to raise a loan, on behalf of the State of Alabama, of \$2,500,000. [This bill authorises the Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer to issue State bonds to the amount mentioned, redeemable at the pleasure of the State, at any time after twenty years, bearing an interest of five per cent., and to sell the same in this country, or in Europe, at or above par, in aid of the banks. The amount to be deposited in the State Bank and Branch Banks, a half million in each.]

98. To incorporate the Carrollton female academy.

99. Allowing the first battalion of the 14th regiment of Alabama, an additional company.

100. To establish the dividing line between the 70th and 80th regiment of Alabama militia, and for other purposes.

101. To compensate Perdual Helbert for a slave executed.

102. Authorising the Judge of the county court of Montgomery county, to hold a special term of said court.

103. To appoint commissioners to contract for and superintend the building of a bridge across Flint river in Madison county.

104. For the support of paupers in the county of Jackson.

105. To regulate the drawing and summoning jurors for the county court of Talladega.

106. To provide for the taking the census for 1838.

107. To incorporate the town of West Wetumpka, and repeal an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Wetumpka.

108. To provide for the more permanent location of the seat of justice in the county of Greene.

109. Making appropriations for the year 1838.

110. To incorporate the Alabama Lever Press and Insurance Company.

111. To amend and enlarge an act entitled, an act to incorporate the town of Gainesville, in Sumter county.

112. To incorporate the Gainesville male academy.

113. To regulate the sessions of the county court of Marengo.

114. Prescribing the time of holding circuit courts in the 6th judicial circuit.

115. To incorporate the town of Warsaw.

116. To incorporate the Bridgeville male and female academy.

117. To revise and amend the laws in relation to schools and school lands.

118. To explain and amend the law in relation to attachments.

119. To incorporate the city of Montgomery.

120. To establish a new beat in Dallas county.

121. To incorporate the town of Allenton, in the county of Wilcox.

122. To incorporate the Salem male and female academy, in the county of Russell.

123. To incorporate the Greenville female academy.

124. To change the time of holding the county court in Barbour and Greene.

125. For the relief of G. W. Fisher, Guardian, &c.

126. To attach a part of Marion, to Fayette county.

127. To establish a medical board in the town of Irwinton.

128. For the relief of Babb, a man of color.

129. To incorporate a regiment of cavalry, in the county of Benton.

130. To amend the laws as to retailing spirituous liquors.

131. More effectually to provide for discoveries in suits at common law.

132. In regard to constables' fees.

133. For the relief of Barbara Bazle.

134. To increase the revenue fund.

135. To incorporate the Monroe company of Volunteers Riflemen.

136. Making appropriation for the payment of members of the Legislature.

137. To incorporate the Firemen's Insurance Company of Mobile.

138. To incorporate the Oak Bowery academy.

139. To raise a revenue for the county of Baldwin.

140. In relation to the county court of Mobile county.

141. To incorporate the Good Hope male and female academy in the county of Russell.

142. Making appropriations for certain claims against the state.

143. To compensate certain persons for services rendered the state.

144. To locate the seat of justice for Marshall county, and for other purposes.

145. To authorise Nathaniel Burman and his associates to turnpike a road.

146. To establish and discontinue certain precincts.

147. To establish a public road from Bisham's Gap in Morgan county to the dividing line between Walker and Tuscaloosa counties.

148. For the payment of certain claims therein named.

149. To incorporate the Mobile Aqueduct Company.

150. To authorise the Tennessee canal com-

missioners to settle with and pay J. B. Ives & Co's assignees.

151. To alter and amend the Alabama Life and Insurance and Trust Company.

152. To compensate certain persons for services rendered the state.

153. Declaring Sipsey River a public highway.

154. To provide for the sampling of cotton in Mobile.

155. To provide for the payment of provisions and other articles furnished the troops, while in the service of the U. S.

156. Authorising the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Mobile to increase its issue to be advanced upon the shipments of cotton.

157. To limit the accommodations of the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of Alabama and Branches.

158. To amend the act incorporating the Cahaba navigation company.

159. For the relief of the legal representatives of Geo. W. Owen, late of Mobile county.

160. To amend the laws in relation to pedlars and hawkers.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Concerning the printing and distributing of the system of militia laws, prepared by Gen'ls. Crabb and Bradford, and for other purposes.

In relation to the annexation of part of West Florida to the State of Ala.

In favor of a pension agency at Tuscaloosa.

Authorising the Secretary of State to purchase a certain number of Aikin's Digest, for counties therein named.

In relation to the boundary line between this state and the state of Georgia.

To compensate the door-keepers.

JOINT MEMORIALS.

Memorial to Congress in relation to the public domain.

Praying for a further donation of lands for the completion of the muscle shoales canal.

In relation to losses sustained in the Creek war.

MONITOR.—Extra.

On Friday and Saturday last, the Legislature elected the following gentlemen:

Presidents, and Directors of the State Bank and Branches.

BANK OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA AT TUSCALOOSA.

Hardin Perkins, President; Messrs. Cantly, Caruthers, Cook, Frieson, Hogan, Jemison, Levin, Margast, Owen, Smith, Joel White, and Wilson.

BRANCH AT MOBILE.

Geo. S. Gaines, President; Messrs. Bates, Bolling, Jones, Kain, Lea, McAlpin, O'Neil, Owen, Prince, Robinson, Simpson, Strother, White, and Taylor.

BRANCH AT MONTGOMERY.

John Martin, President; Messrs. Lucas, Bell, Baldwin, Pollard, Wyman, Hall, Johnson, Barclay, Brumby, and Campbell.

BRANCH AT HUNTSVILLE.

B. M. Lowe, President; Messrs. Dewoody, Chambers, Drake, Ewing, Garrett, King, Murray, Newman, Patterson, Parker, Prewett, Taylor, and Patton.

BRANCH AT DECATUR.

A. Green, President; Messrs. Berry, Bragg, Carroll, Coffee, Hampton, Hudson, Houston, Holt, Johnson, Sanders, J. E. Jones, Little, Sykes and Tanner.

From the Nashville Banner.

GREAT ROBBERY OF THE EXPRESS MAIL.

Since the middle of October the Post Master in this city has been apprised that depredations had been committed on the Eastern Express Mail, and each successive week developed new evidence that there existed an organized plan at some point on the route between this city and Cincinnati to rob the letter packages bound to the East.

For a week past a constant correspondence had been kept up between Gen. Armstrong, M. Campbell of the Louisville Post Office, J. J. Burke, Post Master at Cincinnati, M. Pitt, P. O. Agent, and the Department at Washington. No certain intelligence could be gained until Saturday night, when Gen. A. received a letter from Mr. Langdon, the assistant P. Master at Cincinnati, advising of the arrest of Henry Sylvester Crossgrove and George W. Marsh, (both boys) who have been carrying the Mail near Bells Three Forks, Ky., on the route between this city and Louisville.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Are communicated in our Cincinnati slips, received last night, which we hasten to give, as we find them in the Daily Gazette, and Evening Post.

The Gazette states that some weeks since Crossgrove sent to his mother in Cincinnati a check drawn in New Orleans, on a Bank in New York for \$1500—with a request that she would send it on for collection; that it had been given to him by a man who told him if he would collect the amount of the check he should have \$500 out of the proceeds. His mother sent it on, and her friend at New York wrote back to her that it could not be paid without the authority of Mr. James Hicks, J. to whose order it was made payable.

This letter was received on the 13th inst. Mrs. Crossgrove called upon Mr. Hicks, and then found it was a check that had been sent him from New Orleans, but which

had not received. The day before the 12th, young Crossgrove came home. And on the 13th, immediately after the facts above stated about the checks, were known—he was arrested by Mr. Langdon, and committed to jail for trial.

He would make no confession at the time of arrest, but stated that another boy by the name of George W. Marsh, of this city, who had been riding the Express at the same place, had also come up with him—that Marsh was to have half of the \$500.

The next morning, 14th, Marsh was arrested. Marsh made a different statement from that made by Crossgrove. The Mayor and Mr. Langdon then went to the jail and had a further investigation with Crossgrove, who then made confession that himself and Marsh had robbed the Express Mail—that checks to a large amount had been taken from the mail, and were in the possession of Marsh, with other parts that will come out in the detail. Marsh's trunk was immediately examined and checks, post notes, and drafts found amounting to upwards of \$70,000, which are in the hands of the Mayor. Shortly after, Mr. John R. Riley, R. Nocks and W. Moody, City Constables, succeeded in finding about \$1000 in bank notes, which had been held by Marsh.

Peter Vanaden who had received a part of the money from Crossgrove and Marsh, has been committed. He had \$700 in notes, which is secured. Another person is said to be concerned in receiving money from the boys.

From the Evening Post.

The Express Mail has been robbed at a place between Louisville and Nashville, by the carriers, of DRAFTS and CHECKS to the amount of nearly SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and about three thousand dollars in bank notes. Two of the riders (boys) were yesterday taken up and committed, on one of them was found a hundred dollars of the money. Also, was yesterday taken up and committed, a man, resident of this city, with whom the robbers deposited the most of their ready money. The robbers, of justice are on the track, and in hot pursuit of a fourth, whom there is little doubt but they will overtake.

From the Republican Banner.

FROM CANADA.

The New York Courier and Enquirer of Monday states on the authority of the Montreal Gazette, that the Governor in Chief of Lower Canada has issued proclamations against certain persons accused of high treason, and offering rewards for their delivery to any justice of the peace in the cities of Montreal or Quebec. One thousand pounds are offered for the apprehension of Louis Joseph Papineau, the head leader of the insurgents, and five hundred pounds each for Dr. Nelson of St. Denis, Thomas S. Brown, of Montreal, five members of the Provincial Parliament (O'Callaghan, Drolet, Giroufara, Scott and Rodier, c.) Amury Girod, (an alien) and Jean O'Chenier of Two Mountains. One hundred pounds for eight others, private citizens.

The Courier of Saturday week says: that depositions were yesterday made in this city, that agents of the insurgents in Canada, were openly recruiting in Burlington and other places in Vermont, and sending into Canada, men and munitions of war, for the use of those in arms against the Government.

These depositions were forwarded to England, by yesterday's Packet, and to the British Minister at Washington, and will doubtless be the cause of an immediate demand upon our Executive to put an end to such proceedings in future. The Courier cautions the people of the United States and the public press against any proceedings which may, by possibility embroil us with England or which may have a tendency to weaken the bond of unity and interest by which the two countries are now so closely and happily united.

LATER NEWS.—UPPER CANADA IN ARMES!

The New York Papers of Thursday contain accounts of the first revolutionary movements in the province of Upper Canada, derived through seemingly authentic channels. They state that the city of Toronto was taken by the patriots (or rebels) on the 25th inst., and that the Governor and provincial Council were captured. The patriots require from the Governor the following terms: 1st. To dissolve the present Parliament. 2nd. Grant an elective Legislative Council. 3rd. That he shall leave the province in two weeks. The patriots are said to number 3000 to 5000 in the vicinity of Toronto alone. On their first entrance into the city, the Government troops met them, and a running fire took place. Among others, Colonel Moodie of the 10th regiment was shot dead, and a number of the regulars were taken prisoners.

The following resolution passed the Senate of Georgia on the 23d inst. unanimously.

"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, that his excellency the governor be requested to despatch forthwith, a special agent, to negotiate on behalf of this state, with the legislature of the State of Tennessee, now in session, for the purpose of obtaining an act from them authorizing the extension of our state road

from the Georgia line, through the State of Tennessee to the Tennessee river.

From the Globe of Dec. 13. DEMOCRACY.

The contempt manifested by the party, emboldened by momentary triumphs, which is but another name for government by the people, should excite apprehensions in the bosom of every patriot. It reveals what we have suspected—that there is a large party in the country, who are not only opposed to the present administration and to certain principles, but to the very principles of our government. And what reason, we ask, we to be disgusted with Democracy, not advanced this country to a place among the nations which is the envy of the world? Has it not added the resources, both moral and political, which are almost incredible? The history of the world presents a singular example. In the short space of half a century, our population has more than doubled itself. The number of States has doubled itself since the formation of the Union. Our cities rival in population and grandeur those of the old world. Our white city, sea, and crowd every where. Our people are diffused over a territory most large enough for a continent, and portions of which are rapidly being themselves by railroads and leave all similar works in other countries an humble distance. The spectacle presented is almost too vast for conception, too marvellous for belief.

All this has been effected by the Democracy, and with most successful States where that power has been triumphant. The disasters which lately experienced are but temporary cannot crush a people animated by the love of liberty. They have proceeded, to an influence to which the Democracy always been opposed, and against which are still striving with all the energy of patriotism.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

We have the pleasure to announce this morning, the final passage, by the General Assembly, of the bill to confer banking powers on the stockholders of the Cincinnati and Ohio Rail Road Company. It passed a third time, in the House of Representatives, by a vote of yeas 40 nays 34.

Puzzle for Lawyers.

In one of the cases of Hungary, a case has been produced, which presents a puzzle to the lawyers with an opportunity to exercise ingenuity.

"On a steep declivity of the river, beneath lay two vineyards, one above the other; the higher one, detaching itself from the rock, glided down the declivity to the lower vineyard, which it now covers. The question is, who is the owner of this vineyard, and who is the loser."

EPITAPH.

Life is an inn where all men bait—The waiter, Time, the landlord Fate—Death is the score by all men due—I've paid my shot, and so must you.

"Do you like novels?" said a Miss, in a guish to her up country lover. "I do," answered he, "for I never ate but I tell you what, I'm tremendous young possum!"

COMPLIMENTARY.—A Yankee and an Irish Captain, each in a schooner, tried speed in Gibraltar bay when our countryman beat John Bull all hollow.

met on shore the next day, and the Irishman swore that he had never been sailed before. "Just like me," said he, "than, for my Jemima never beat any afore."

Give us the Hoosier Boys yet for Christians and thankfulness. Only from the Delphi Oracle.

NO MORE GRUMBLING.

Since the commencement of Mr. Vanren's Administration, we have had the crops, the most beautiful weather, the sickness, more fun and least fighting, their children, more weddings and more tiffions for divorce, than there ever was in any other President in the same time of creation.

Cherokee County, Circuit Court, October Term, 1837.

Wiley Bracewell, vs. Agness A. Bracewell. } Bill in Chancery for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is a nonresident of the State of Alabama, and beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a Newspaper printed in the Town of Jacksonville, for eight successive weeks, the said Agness A. Bracewell to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the House thereof at Cedar Bluff, on the second day after the fourth Monday in March next, to answer, or demur to the Bill of Complaint, the same shall be taken as confessed, and the hearing *Ex parte*.

A true Copy taken from the Minutes. Test. H. L. SMITH, Clerk. C. Nov. 2, 1837.—St.—\$9 00.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN A. FINDLEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County, Nov. 30, 1837.

We are authorized to announce JAMES WOOD as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Mr. WILLIS KELLY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce ARCHIBALD WELLS, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

Senator, Col. Arnold and Representative, Col. Wood returned from the Legislature, that body adjourned on Monday, 25th Dec.

My paper will be found a list of the Acts of the late session, and in them, we notice one of appropriation of thirty thousand dollars for improvement of the navigation of the Coosa River.

That one, we venture to say is of more importance to the citizens of this portion of the State, than any other measure that has passed our Legislature for years.

But, a Board of Commissioners are appointed to full power to employ such aid as will ensure the safe navigation of that stream, a stream, too, once improved, will bear upon its bosom, not only the products of Eastern Alabama, but of all the entire Cherokee Nation, with a large portion of the products of East Tennessee labor.

And should this appropriation be insufficient to the accomplishment which its friends hoped to obtain, it is the whole subject in such an imposing attitude, that it is almost impossible to succeed in legislatures, that similar appropriations will be less difficult to obtain.

are unprepared to pass judgment on the nature of the permanent obstructions in the Coosa River, to a safe and secure downward navigation, but thought them of far too formidable a character to overcome with so small a sum, or an improvement of so important and permanent a nature would be so long neglected.

We are now, however, of opinion, founded upon information upon which we are confident, that the sum appropriated is sufficient, if judiciously and practically applied, to accomplish the end.

And we must confess, that we have before been ignorant, at least to some extent, of the resources of the State, to engage in improvement of our rivers, but from this we are relieved by our Representative, who pointed to the fact, that the manner it was created, as the objects to which Congress required it to be applied.

We were pointed by that gentleman to the act of Congress, which admitted this into the Union, and by reference to it, it will be seen, that the sum appropriated is sufficient, if judiciously and practically applied, to accomplish the end.

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Bank of the "God-like man" of Massachusetts. Let the calm and reflecting answer. Indeed, from every indication of public opinion from all parties, the who reads, investigates and reflects, sees the force, expediency and practicability of the present plan of collecting, safe-keeping and disbursing our national revenue, and yield their opposition.

The Bill which passed the last Legislature, to provide for taking the census this year, places the power of appointing the Census Taker in the Commissioners Court. And in addition to the ordinary requirements of such acts, it imposes the additional duty of every citizen's returning the amount of land he has in cultivation. No doubt the object is to ascertain the agricultural resources of the State, which is certainly a laudable one.

THE DEVIL AGAINST THE CRITICS.—Rumour has reached my department, that my address of Monday last, fell into the hands of our village "wild be", and was by them most scientifically "used up." Now know ye, that my printers in putting that address in type, not only in some of the lines left out words, but in one instance left out an entire line. So it is by these presents solemnly proclaimed, that the fault is not mine, but my printers, who are held responsible for the same. Now, ye knowing ones, take heed, your critical forefinger in pointing out the bad measure and bad rhyme in that address, is fully appreciated at this department. And before you again mount the oaken stool come to the DEVIL.

Extract of a letter received at the Merchants' Exchange, New Orleans, dated, U.S. Sloop of War, Natchez, O.E.S. W. Pass, Dec. 31, 1837.

The merchants of New Orleans interested in the trade of Texas, are respectfully informed, that the subjoined information relative to the movements of the Mexican army and navy, was received by me at the Brazos de Santiago, from a source entitled to credit.

W. MEKIN, Commander U.S. Navy. November 22d, a battalion of Infantry, consisting of about 200 men, crossed the Rio Grande, and took up their line of march towards Texas, with two pieces of artillery. Nov. 23, a battalion of Cavalry crossed and joined the Infantry, consisting of about 250 men. Nov. 27th, a battalion of Sapas crossed the river, with the intention of joining the other men. There were also about 1200 men stationed near the stream Colorado, in the limits of Texas. On the 23d, about 600 men entered Matamoros from the interior. The division in that place consists of near 3000 men. It is confidently believed that the division intends marching into Texas. It is supposed that the first movements of the Mexicans is to take possession of the Aransas Inlet, which leads to the Copano. Probably the squadron will be up in a few days from Vera Cruz.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18: By the fast sailing ship Caledonia, Capt. Coffin at this port from Liverpool, 34 days to S.W. Pass Nov. 6, we have been favored with political and commercial intelligence from Europe to the 5th inst. from the continent, with the following.

[Per Ship Caledonia at N. O. from Liverpool] LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4th, 1837.

Our last Circular of the 24th ult. would inform you that there had been no very material change in the Cotton market for a fortnight previously; but the demand revived with great business a day or two afterwards, and has since continued very active and general. The business has been unusually large, and prices of the low, middling and fair qualities have advanced 1/4d per lb. while good and fine qualities are not more than 1/2d higher. The sales for the week ended the 27th ult. were 23,750 bales; and for that end last evening they amounted to 45,750 bales. Of the latter 9,000 were Upland at 5 1/4-7 1/4; 13,339 Orleans at 4 1/4-8; 7020 Alabama and Mobile at 3 1/4-7 1/4. Sea Island at 14 a 20d per lb. About 12,000 bales were taken by speculators and 800 for Export. The improvement is to be attributed to the light stock of cotton in this Port, and to a prevailing opinion that the new crop will not probably be as large as it has been of late years. The demand commenced in the face of a continued dull trade at Manchester, but the improvement here has since been followed by rather more business in goods and yarns. The import of Cotton into Liverpool since 1st January, has been 936,000 bales; against 908,000 to same period last season; the increase in the supply from the United States is 61,000 bales. The stock in this Port is estimated at 200,000 bales against 240,000 at same period last season. The stock of American is about 108,000, or 32,000 less than it then was.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The following Standing Committee in the Senate, were announced by the Vice President on Thursday, Dec. 7.

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Buchanan, Tallmadge, Clay of Kentucky, Rives and King.

On Finance.—Messrs. Wright, Webster, Nicholas, Benton and Hubbard.

On Commerce.—Messrs. King of Alabama, Davis, Brown, Ruggles and Norvell.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. White, Sevier, Tipton, Linn, and Swift.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Niles, Buchanan, Preston, Strang and Pierce.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Walker, Fulton, Clay of Alabama, Allen and Prentiss.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Claiborne, Bayard, Martin and Lyon.

On Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Roberson, Grundy, Knight, Brown and Niles.

On Claims.—Messrs. Hubbard, Tipton, Crittenden, Spence and Young.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Brown, White, Crittenden, Norvell and Smith of Connecticut.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Grundy, Morris, Wall, Clayton and Strang.

of the Senate.—Messrs. McKean, Fulton and Black.

On Engraved Bills.—Messrs. Clay of Alabama, Smith of Indiana and Norvell.

Aslip from the office of the Republican Banner, gives the following, as the latest accounts from Washington:

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Fletcher and the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Adams and the Texas question.

The Washington Correspondence of the Baltimore Transcript, gives the following account of the proceedings in the House on Wednesday last. We have no accounts of the Senate's proceedings.

Correspondence of the Balt. Com. Transcript. Washington, Dec. 13, 1837.

This has been a day of extraordinary excitement in the House. You must have seen in this morning's National Intelligencer, a long communication signed by several members of the Committee of Ways and Means of last session, wherein those gentlemen present as an attack upon their body, sundry charges in a speech by the Hon. Mr. Fletcher of Boston, delivered at Faneuil Hall during the recess, against the corrupt and unfair system on which the business of said committee was said to have been conducted. The communication I allude to, denies in an unqualified manner, the truth of these strictures, and declares the aforesaid speech to be a barefaced calumny—particularly in that part of it where Mr. Fletcher gives the circumstances attending the origin of the resolution, that it was inexpedient to establish a National Bank; which resolution, Mr. F. declared, was offered and adopted in the committee before one of the petitions for the establishment of that Institution was examined, or before those in the minority were prepared for it, they having been told that the said petitions should be looked into. Today, after the proceedings of yesterday were read Mr. Fletcher rose in his usual mild and dignified manner called the attention of the House to the publication in the Intelligencer, and asked leave to make some remarks, which being granted, he commenced by declaring that he had neither prepared for, nor seen in print, the speech that called forth that communication; and therefore, that it could not be considered his; that though so much time had elapsed since the delivery of the said speech, and the present time, no such explanation had been demanded of him by any of the offended committee, and what annoyed him the most was the fact, that these gentlemen, while in this city with him, should first broach their feelings by publishing the communication he held, before seeking any explanation whatever. Mr. F. also asserted, that what he had said of that committee was by no means controverted by any thing in the said communication. He concluded by asking leave to be discharged from being any longer a member of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Cambreleng followed Mr. Fletcher with some remarks, which seemed to insist upon the misrepresentation of the proceedings in the Committee, as contained in the speech. Mr. Atcherson of N. H. one of the Committee and signers of the communication, a young man of big standing as a debater in his own State, succeeded Mr. Cambreleng in a speech, in which he energetically denounced Mr. Fletcher's speech as false, declaring that not only were his charges proved incorrect, but that the communication, by written records. He ended with saying, that until Mr. Jones of Va., another of the signers of the paper in question, then got the floor and in a very unqualified manner, asserted the falsehood of the obnoxious speech, and stated that Mr. F. had received every assistance from the majority, had appeared satisfied with the progress of every thing before him, and yet he was then only laying up material for a deadly blow at those he associated with. This terminated the discussion, and the motion on granting the required leave being put, it was carried, and of course Mr. F. is no longer a member of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Scarcely had the excitement attending this matter subsided, when it was fanned to a higher degree than before by the coming up of Messrs. Adams and Howard's several motions to refer the Texas petition to a select committee, or to that on Foreign Affairs; when Mr. Adams having the floor, commenced one of the most furious tirades against the Republic of Texas, Slavery, and with all his usual epigrammatic hits at every thing connected with the policy of the administration. It would be impossible to sketch the details of the exciting scene which ensued; as soon as he opened his lips his brilliant poetical allusions, his irrelevant bursts of sarcasm, his frequent rebukes from the chair, which scarcely could keep him within the range of the debate.

Notwithstanding Texas was the subject of the petition, slavery was the burden of his song, until some of the members from the South would hear it no longer, while others wished him to go on an disclose all his feelings. At last with face flushed and voice choked with passion, he dared while hitting at what he called packed committees and the summary process of the previous question, to bring in the Alton tragedy, under the terms of murder and arson, insinuating that they were associated with the policy of the House. Here the Speaker, who had already called him to order numerous times, did so again; and a member from Illinois objecting to his proceeding, the Chair forbade him to continue as he was according to a rule of the House. Here Mr. Adams was very indignant, and the objection being drawn, he proceeded unintermitted to close. Mr. Wise then got the floor, and saying that he felt no excitement on the subject, moved to have the motion to refer to a committee, laid on the table, which in spite of the remonstrances of Messrs. Rhett and Dawson from the South, he refused to withdraw, and the motion being put his motion was carried, and so the affair was settled. For this judicious act Mr. Wise deserves the thanks of the whole country; for had the Southern members been gratified in their excusable wish to reply to Mr. Adams, the scene might have proved productive of much injury to the unanimity that ought to pervade the national councils.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 7th inst. has the following sensible observations on the late high carousals: "Have the Whigs of New York City and the about given themselves up to Bacchanalian carousals? We are told that, at the Bell dinner, Mr. Webster commenced a speech at three o'clock in the morning, and spoke until after four. These are bad hours; bad examples, and censurable. The tickets to the Bell dinner were ten dollars each! Does such a price smack very much of money extravagance? It is an extravagant expenditure, and might have been better applied to the relief of the poor. We tell them, that if they are all wrong, in falling into such carousals."

STANZAS. Selected by a citizen of this place. Man hath his boasted empire— His domes of sovereignty— Oa many a fair and palmy shore, By many a mighty sea. He bends the river to his will, The tribes that roam the wood; Rules o'er the giant forest, And sways the stormy flood.

Yet many a scene hath nature There yoke that has not known, There, throned in regal majesty, She sits and reigns alone. Her beauty ages have not paled, It knows no dull decay, Such as to dust aye crumbles Man's stately works away.

The vast and snow capped mountain There shield the sunny plain; And streams rejoicing roll their tides In tribute to the main. Fresh foliage crowns the rifted rock, Too high for mortal gaze, And sports the foam white billow Securely at its base.

Within the surge worn cavern The wild beast hath his lair; The eagle perches on the cliff, And fears no hunter there. The wild bird trills his sweetest song, Unchecked his airy flight; His glancing pinions sparkle Free in the golden light.

Far off a stormy tumult Comes from the city's breast; And danger walks with noiseless step, A cherished household guest. And ruin sets his wasting seal On all—how gray and cold! 'Tis only nature's monuments Have never yet grown old.

LAND FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers the best Farming lands in Russell and Barbour Counties for sale low, and on accommodating terms. Any quantity and quality will be sold to accommodate the purchaser. On some lands good Indian Improvements and well watered and healthy—adapted to Cotton and Corn.

Call on the subscriber living twenty miles west of Columbus, Geo. on the old Montgomery Road, at the Big Spring or Land Port, in Russell Co. Alabama.

THOMAS R. MANGHAM, General Agent for Land Company. January 4th, 1838.—4f.

Their election, victory has not effected half as much good for the cause of safe and sound principles, as their conduct in consequence of it has done mischief to that cause. They act as if drunken with success, metaphorically and literally."

The remark of the Gazette, that the manner of the celebration has done the cause of whiggery more harm than the victory will do it good, is undoubtedly correct. They appeared to think that the contest had been decided in their favor, nothing remained for them to do but to enjoy the spoils of victory. In the arrogance of their joy they insulted their allies, the conservatives, disgusted many of their own friends by their excess, and have thoroughly aroused the spirit of the whole Democratic party. No more victories will be won through the supineness of the republicans—every inch of ground will be hereafter contested, and the whigs will soon see that their recent revelations of bitterness and hatred towards Democratic principles, have placed them further than ever from ultimate success. The New York elections have occasioned the whigs to show their hands prematurely—the country now sees that they aim at the re-establishment of the National Bank. On that ground they will be met and conquered.

From the Louisville Advertiser. OPINIONS OF THE BANK.

The following sayings and opinions of distinguished statesmen are mostly copied from the Ashtabula (Ohio) Democratic Free Press, by whose editor they were compiled in 1834. They are a sufficient comment upon the inconsistent and anti-republican course which some of their authors have taken on the important subject to which they have reference.

"Banks and other vile freaks have thrown the majority into the hands of those who were shapen in toridity, and in British idolatry did their mothers conceive them."

John Adams. "As soon as the bank charter was obtained, its friends began to build up princely fortunes for themselves at the cost of the widow and orphan, and all honest persons who had subscribed for stock. The people have furnished thirteen persons (a majority of the directors) with a cudgel to break their own heads; for they can fix the price of every acre of land from Florida to the Lake of the Woods.—Niles Register, 1819.

"For a long time I saw with pain the advances of an aristocratic moneyed institution, which threatened to cast a poisonous mildew over our precious liberties. They would have rendered our fair country a passive instrument in their hands, in which case freedom would have vanished from among us."

General Lafayette, 1834. "The establishment of a national bank not being constitutional, and not being, in his opinion, the proper remedy for the then existing evils he proceeded to examine what it was."

Daniel Webster, 1816. "What am I to think of a moneyed corporation wielding funds larger than the revenue of this nation that tells the nation to its face that it will spend as much as it pleases on the press, and deal with presidents as it would deal with felons. I have barely time to say, go on with your patriotic work of extirpating such a corporation. In such a warfare with it, I am with you heart and hand."

Richard Rush, 1834. "I conceive the establishment of this bank as dangerous to the safety and welfare of this Republic."

Henry Clay, 1811. "Let the principle of constructive or implied powers be once established, in the extent to which it must be carried in order to pass this bill, (bank bill) and you will have planted in the bosom of the Constitution a viper, which, one day or other, will sting the liberties of this country to the heart."

Peter B. Porter, 1811.

STANZAS. Selected by a citizen of this place.

Man hath his boasted empire— His domes of sovereignty— Oa many a fair and palmy shore, By many a mighty sea. He bends the river to his will, The tribes that roam the wood; Rules o'er the giant forest, And sways the stormy flood.

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Call on the subscriber living twenty miles west of Columbus, Geo. on the old Montgomery Road, at the Big Spring or Land Port, in Russell Co. Alabama.

THOMAS R. MANGHAM, General Agent for Land Company. January 4th, 1838.—4f.

LAST CALL.

THE undersigned would again earnestly solicit those indebted to him, and who have thus far disregarded other calls, to come forward immediately and make payment. This is positively the last notice, and if neglected, urgent necessity will compel him to place their names and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

Jan. 4, 1838. E. CUNNINGHAM.

SCHOOL LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be offered for sale on the premises on the 25th January, 1838, the School Section in township 13, Range 9 East in the Coosa Land District. TERMS OF SALE—as prescribed for the sale of said land by an act of the legislature of the State of Alabama.

SAM'L GREEN, } Com.
WM. SCOTT,
SPARTAN ALLEN, }

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles Gillaspie, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Jacksonville on the 30th Dec. 1837.

Alexander Arthur Kelly Rev. Christopher
Allen William K. Kincannon Franklin
Anderson Samuel L.

Bate John Lackey John
Bass Ingram Lands Jas. & Isaac
Burwell Robert Lane Robert L.
or Lemuel Clayton Martin Pearce

Bennet Willis V. Lane & King
Beers Benjamin Lawhorn Joseph P.
Black John Jr. 2 Lee John

Do. Hannah Little Hiram
Do. John R. Lipsey Isaac D.
Borden Mrs. Cynthia do. Isaac

Brady Francis W. Maddox Geo. W.
Brown James Meadows James
Brower John Minton Sylvanus
Burden Joel Morris Joseph

Cahill Aquilla McCarty John 2
Collins James A. do. Barney
Campbell William McDaniel James
do. Wm. B. McDonald Charles

Cassidy M. S. McKinnie J.
Chambers Robert 2 Nimon Lewis
Chandler John Jr. Palmer Russel
Clay John Pellum Richard

Clayton Lemuel Pinkston Jos. F.
Cooper James S. Ponder Nath'l
Copeland and Lane Price William
Corbett John

Cowan miss Catharine Reid Anderson
Davis miss Mary Renfro Bartlett
do. Larkin Rives Thomas
Drummond Henry Roberts John

Dunn Madison Runyan Claiburn
Embry John W. Russel Jas. B.
Evans Wm. P. 2

Gandy Joseph Sumpson Mr.
Gentry C. Smith Jno. W. G.
Gilbert Wm. do. John
Graham John do. Allen E.

Griffin Horatio Starr Jno. D.
Grubbs Allen Strain James
Hair John Stockton R. & C. 2
Hamilton Jas. C. Swan Joseph L.

Harper Robert Teague Elijah
Hazel James Thrasher Thomas
Heaton David Turner John

Hendon, E. & Co. Walker D. P.
Hill miss Emeline do. Mrs. Elizabeth M.
do. miss Sarah E. Watts Jno. B. 3

Holmes John T. Wells Thomas
Honey John Wilson Miss Catharine
Hooper Thomas or James Moore
Hoss Jacob Wright Rufus W. 2

Howell Joshua do. Miss Saily C.
Johnson Mr. Wynn Matthew

JNO. D. HOKE, P. M.
Jan. 4th, 1838.—St.

LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Alexandria, Ala. which if not taken out by the 1st of April, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Boyd John Hon. McCaslin Enoch 2
Black Michael McClellan Mr.
Burrows James McGill J. D. Doctr.

Bannon Green H. O. Mormon Joshua
Dunham Adam C. 2 Redick G. W.
Davis George Payne John J.

Fields Albert Phillips Reuben 2
Gray William Pearson Thomas
Lloyd Green B. Shephard Thomas T.

Griffin Madison Jos. Shephard Julius C.
Givens E. L. Owen Stand
P. H. PEARSON, P. M.
Jan. 1, 1838.—St.

WM. R. HINTON, Forwarding & Commission.

MOBILE. I informs his friends and the Planters and Merchants generally, that he will continue the business, and be glad to receive a portion of their patronage. His best references will be to those for whom he has done business the last season.

STATE OF ALABAMA. RANDOLPH COUNTY.

TOLLED before Andrew M. Cullers by John Roads, a dark brown mare, swished in her left shoulder. Appraised to twelve dollars and fifty cents, by John Ship & Ransom, this Nov. 1837.

JEFFERSON FALKNER, Dec. 14, 1837.

Nov. 16, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1838.

NO. 52.

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, THURSDAY

BY J. F. GRANT.

Subscription received for less than one year in advance; and no subscription discontinued until arrears are paid. Unless at the option of the publisher, a failure to give notice at the end of the year to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first week, and 50 cents for each subsequent week. Over 12 lines, \$2.00 for the first week, and 1.00 for each subsequent week. Advertisements handed in without directions as to position or insertion, will be published until found accordingly. A discount will be made on advertisements for six or twelve months.

TON & FORWARDING
ARE HOUSES.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have taken the

House in East Wetumpka, and lately conducted by T. W. Fleming & Co. are now prepared to receive and forward goods to Merchants and Planters in the inland also for the

Storage of Cotton.
respectfully ask a share of public patronage, and pledge themselves to spare no exertions to give satisfaction.

J. N. SLIGHTNER,
WM. MILLER,
Liberal advances made on Cotton with them, or on Merchandise on Consign. Jan 29, 1837.—6m

LAND
FOR SALE.

Undersigned wishes to sell a valuable tract of land containing three hundred and thirty acres, lying immediately adjoining White Benton County. The land is fertile, well watered, and has forty-five or fifty acres cleared and planted. There is also on the place a dwelling, a mill, and a cotton gin. Any person wishing to purchase, will call on the undersigned, from whom they can learn the terms, &c.
JOHN M. NEAL.
10, 1837.—4f

LABORERS WANTED ON
THE WETUMPKA & GOOSA RAIL

The usual wages of the country will be paid, and the Company will make payments every day. The hands will be well fed and clothed.
Apply to **JOHN GARDNER,** Manager on the railroad.
D. H. RICHMAN,
Chief Engineer, IV & C. R. R.
Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—4f

The Jacksonville paper will please publish over it, and forward their account to this Office.

Neil Michaux & Thomas,
MISSION MERCHANTS

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
MOBILE.

19, 1837.—3m.

SCHOOL LAND FOR SALE.

Will be offered for sale on the premises on the 25th January, 1838, the School Section 13, Range 9 East in the Coosa District. TERMS OF SALE—as prescribed by Act of said land by an act of the Legislature of Alabama.

JAMES GREEN,
JAMES SCOTT,
SPARKMAN ALLEN, Com.

January 4th, 1838.—3f.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by Elkanor Bearden, of the County of St. Clair, with some Saddle Spots on her back, and a star in her forehead, thirteen hands high, sixteen or eighteen old, and gray headed.—Appraised to fifteen dollars.
November 10th, 1837, by Moses Dean & Bradshaw.

JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK. C. C.
14, 1837.—3f

WILLIAM H. ESTILL,
TORNEY AT LAW

has settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Ala. tender his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the courts in the counties of St. Clair, Cheroke, Randolph, Talladega, and all the others were following their examples.

An officer who wrote by the Express stated that the trails were full of women and children coming in with all their effects. In short the intelligence from all quarters was such as to render it, if not certain, at least highly probable, that this unfortunate war will soon be brought to a close.

From the N. O. Bee.
U. S. SHIP NATCHEZ.
On the S. W. Pass Mississippi River.

December 15th, 1837.
To the Editor of the N. O. Bee.
Sir—This ship is now on her return from down the Gulf, to Pensacola, being her fifth cruise in that quarter since she has been on this station. We left Vera Cruz on the 15th ult. for Campeachy, thence to Yucatan, where we arrived on the 27th ult. sent a boat ashore, and found all things quiet. We saw a small Mexican schooner, anchored in the river—200 troops at Vera Cruz, by the recent gales of wind and the high water in the Tampico river, there are now 1000 water on the bar, which held only 7 to 9 formerly. The majority of the Mexican Squadron was at Vera Cruz, the

NECESSITY.

I AM compelled to have money, therefore I must solicit my friends to pay me their accounts, without delay, as I do not wish to coerce payment, but must do so in a few days on all who owe me, if not paid.

J. M. MITCHELL.
28, 1837.—3f

OB PRINTING.
WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH.
AT THIS OFFICE.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

OPINIONS OF THE BANK.

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"I can never give my sanction to an institution which is capable, in any emergency, of controlling the mercantile interest of the country. I cannot recognize the authority of Congress to charter a bank."
James Madison.

"I conceive the establishment of a United States Bank as a direct violation of, and dangerous to, the free spirit of the Federal Constitution, and oppressive and hostile to the free institutions of the American people."
Thomas Jefferson.

"Banks and other vile freaks have thrown the majority into the hands of those who were shapen in torpor, and in British idolatry and their mother's conceiving them."
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"As soon as the bank charter was obtained, its friends began to build up private fortunes for themselves at the cost of the widow and orphan, and all honest persons who had subscribed for stock. The people have furnished thirteen persons (a majority of the directors) with a cudgel to break their own heads; for they can fix the price of every acre of land from Florida to the Lake of the Woods."
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—

New Orleans, Dec. 16, 1837.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

The latest and best news.

By the brig Lincoln, Captain Spear from Tampa Bay, sailed on the 11th inst. and arrived last evening. We have received the following highly important intelligence from the seat of American war.

On the 5th inst. Col. Taylor, with the troops in his command, consisting of detachments of the 1st, 4th and 6th Regiments of Infantry, the Missouri and Florida Volunteers, and friendly Indians was in Reising creek, seventy miles southeast from Tampa Bay.

The Indians of Micapony's band were in this vicinity, and Antioche Jumper, Antome, (the brother of Alicapony) and others had come in prepared to emigrate and pledged themselves that the remainder of the Indians on this side of the Peninsula would do the same, if permitted.

On the 9th of Dec. Alligator and his band were on their way to Pease Creek with families, &c. prepared to leave for the West, and there seemed very little doubt that in a few days Col. Taylor would collect all the Indians on this side of Florida, and have them in readiness for immediate removal to Arkansas.

On the morning of the 11th, an express arrived at Tampa Bay from Gen. Jessup, who was at or near Fort Mellon on the St. John's river, with a strong force. Micapony and the Cloud had surrounded themselves, and all the others were following their examples.

An officer who wrote by the Express stated that the trails were full of women and children coming in with all their effects. In short the intelligence from all quarters was such as to render it, if not certain, at least highly probable, that this unfortunate war will soon be brought to a close.

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sailed, report, said they were waiting until their ship should come from Baltimore before they sailed. The supreme authorities refuse to send any public or private money to Vera Cruz, they are of the opinion that St. Ana's intention is to take possession of such funds, provided they be large enough to answer his views. We arrived at Barroso, Santiago on the 29th of November, here we sent two boats on shore, and obtained the following information, which can be relied on.

That the Mexican Army at Matamoros, about 2000 strong, had received a reinforcement of 600 from the interior, and that the whole army had actually crossed the Rio Grande over to the Texas side, and about 300 of this number were mounted men. They had on the 20th November when they crossed, but two pieces of artillery, the general officers said they intended to march against the Camanche Indians, this was generally disbelieved, and was supposed they intended to steal a march on the Texian frontier, as it is not usual to take artillery to fight Indians.

We shall be at Pensacola in two days.
Respectfully your ob't serv't.
STERRETT RAMSEY.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.—We received yesterday, says the N. O. Picayune, a paper from Houston, dated the 2d inst. brought by Capt. Wright of the steam packet Columbia. The C. made the run from Velasco to the South West Pass in the short space of thirty hours.

The Columbia brought a crowd of passengers from Texas. The Constitution, Captain Auld, also arrived yesterday. She left Galveston Bay on the 3d inst. and behaved well during her trip.

We give below all the extracts of interest furnished by these two arrivals.
The Houston Telegraph of the 2d is clothed in morning, for in that paper, the fact is announced, that *Deaf Smith* is dead.

He died at Fort Bend on the 30th of November. His iron frame, says the Telegraph, sunk under severe fatigues and exposures, to which he has too willingly subjected himself. This singular individual was one of those few men whose names alone, bear with them more respect than sounding titles. Major (Colonel) General, sunk into insignificance before one sterner, ordinary name of *Deaf Smith*; that name is identified with the battle fields of Texas his enlgy is inseparably interwoven with the most thrilling annals of that country, and will long yield to their traditional narratives a peculiar interest.

The Texian Congress was in session on the 2d inst. It was expected to adjourn in a few days. Resolutions had been passed granting letters of marque and reprisal, and every act of this body seems to portend further difficulties with Mexico. An act has been passed to augment the navy of this country, and an appropriation for that purpose. The financial affairs of Texas are rather unsettled. It was hoped Congress would do something to place the credit of the new Republic on a sure and sound basis. An officer of Government had gambled away \$3000 of the public funds. The Texian think more of fighting just now, than they do of riches, and the future stability of their government. Many eyes bend toward the walls of Mexico, and the prevailing feeling is domain and conquest.

The health of President Houston is very bad. He is suffering greatly from a wound received while fighting for his country.

From the N. O. Commercial Bulletin.
Another invasion of Texas, it has been reported, will be attempted in the spring. Can it be thus? Can it be possible that the Mexicans require another drubbing like that of San Jacinto to convince them of their folly and weakness. Well let them come on. Once more into the breach dear friends once more. All that the brave Texians have to do to vanquish them again—take Matamoros, and draw line of latitude due west from the mouth of the Rio del Norte and include the best portion, and the richest mines of Mexico. This will include a part of Durango, with the city of Porral, famous for its rich silver mines; and which once had a population of 50,000 souls, now reduced to 7000—the mines having filled with water. Indefatigable Yankees can remove it in a day with their steam engines—re-open the mines, and restore her wealth and population long since of 50,000 souls—now numbering about 7,000 and daily decreasing from internal commotions and despicable policy of the Government. The rich mines of Santa Julaha, would be had in possession, which not long ago yielded five millions of dollars per annum. Besides the richest mines of Mexico—they would obtain possession of a large district of beautiful and fertile country, with Villadel Riego, the capital of the State of Sonora—the fine harbor of St. Francisco, &c. and the pearl fisheries and the trade of the western world.

The country there is an earthly paradise—the sky constantly serene—blue and cloudless—the climate temperate and healthful.

and the wealth of the Indies and the Sandwich and other Islands, constantly at command. There then is an entire prize for the brave Texians, and I am disposed to believe, if Mexico does not come to terms, that her destiny is sure as I said before a line of latitude due west from the mouth of the Rio del Norte will be designated and permanently established by the Texians, and they without let or hindrance suddenly and unexpectedly made the right and lawful possessors of the wealthiest and most enticing region of the globe.

MOST HORRIBLE.—We learn from a source which we have no reason to doubt that a horrible murder was committed during last week, at a house a short distance this side of Springfield, in this State. We have the name of the person who lived in the house, but until the facts are fully ascertained by a regular investigation, we do not consider it our duty to mention it. The circumstances were as follows: A poor woman, with two children, was travelling to Springfield, when night overtook her, just as she reached the above-named house where she applied for lodgings until morning, which request was readily granted. A short time after, a gentleman on horseback arrived, and likewise asked for permission to stay all night. After supper, the lady was showed to her chamber, where being wearied with travel, she soon fell asleep. She was aroused in the night by a noise which she thought resembled a person strangling, and immediately after she imagined that she heard blood running on the floor. Her terror was great, but doubly increased when she heard some one in the adjoining room ask, "What shall we do with the old lady?" "Murder her, to be sure," replied a second voice. "But the children?" inquired the first speaker; "it will be hard to kill them," "Well then," said the second, "we will ascertain if she is asleep, and if so we will let her go in the morning but if not she must die." The lady had sufficient fortitude and presence of mind to appear to the murderers, when they entered her room, to be in a sound sleep. In the morning, they gave her her breakfast, and suffered her to depart with her children. She had not gone far until she met a man on foot, who stopped her, and inquired, where she had stayed the previous night? She replied, at the first house. "What kind of people live there?" asked the man. They were very kind and good to me, she replied. The stranger passed on, and she had not proceeded far before a second man accosted her with "where she stayed last night?" By this time her suspicions were aroused, and she answered him in the same strain as she had replied to the first. He passed on, and she was met by a third, who proposed similar questions, and received similar answers. At length she arrived at Springfield, and lost no time in informing the proper authorities all that she had seen and heard. A body of men were procured, and proceeded to the house designated. The murderers were taken by surprise, and all secured. The house was then searched, and the body of a murdered man found in the cellar, and also the sum of \$13,000 was found, supposed to be the property of the victim. By next week we will probably learn further particulars, and the name of the unfortunate man.

[Quincy (Ohio) Argus.

From the Albany Argus.
FROM UPPER CANADA.

The following letter from our attentive correspondent at Lewiston, confirms the information received via Buffalo, and published yesterday. It is the only addition intelligence from the Upper Province.

[Correspondence of the Albany Argus.]
Lewiston, Dec. 8, 1837.

The steamboat Transit arrived at Niagara, U. C. this morning. From passengers who came over in her, we learn that the government troops marched out against the Patriots yesterday morning, and after a short skirmish, succeeded in driving them from their position four miles from Toronto, and setting fire to the Montgomery House, occupied as their quarters; from which the smoke that was seen yesterday originated. They reported a loss of killed and wounded on both sides, of about twenty. The government party feel confident that they will be able to defend the city against any attack of the Patriots. The Governor has offered a reward of one thousand pounds for the apprehension of Mackenzie, who commands the Patriots.

Several warrants have been issued, and arrests made for treason. Dr. Morrison, of Toronto, and Mr. Parker, of Hamilton, are in prison. We have just learned that the ferry from Queenston to this place is guarded, to prevent the escape of those against whom warrants have been issued.

A report is now current, which is believed by many to be true, that a large body of the patriots are in their march from the western districts to Hamilton.

Gentlemen near from Mackenzie's camp states that his intention

covered, it was thought prudent to wait for reinforcements before making an open attack.

A Rochester correspondent of the Evening Journal writes on the 9th, that Messrs. Bidwell, Rolph, and Mackenzie, of the Upper Province, had reached Lewiston. It is possible; but our Lewiston correspondent on the 8th says nothing on the subject.

The same writer says that 5000 has been offered for the apprehension of Mr. Bidwell. We have seen no such intimation in any other quarter.

CONGRESSIONAL MORALS.

"We have often said that members of Congress behaved at Washington, openly and in broad day light, as they would not dare to behave at home, even in secret. We have seen intoxication the most shameless, on the very floor of the Representatives Hall; we have seen from the boxes below, Senators and Representatives in the third row of a theatre, in company of those with whom they could not be seen at home, with any hope of going to Congress again. We have heard, from authentic sources, for we never saw it, that members of Congress very openly attended gaming houses, and played with notorious blacklegs. We have seen abandoned women enter some of the committee rooms from windows on the east front of the Capitol, and have immediately seen high officers of the House leave their seats, and enter these rooms. In short, if the sovereign people of the United States could observe for one week, the private department of members of Congress at Washington, they would think that some very rigorous measures were necessary to enforce some regard to appearances, if not to principles.

During the session, Washington swarms with Faro banks, gamblers, and courtizans, and the quantity of wine spirits consumed in the course of a long session, by public officers, would exceed belief. A good "run of custom" in selling wines and spirits to public servants, is a fortune to any dealer in five years.

A principal cause of such scandalous behavior in public servants, is the want of any thing like a respectable public opinion, to keep them in awe. Washington has not, like our great commercial cities, a numerous body of men and women, who exact a standard of propriety and compel allegiance to it.

The resident population of that city are dependent upon Congress for daily bread, and consequently consider any manifestation of displeasure at the scandalous scenes, as little less than high treason. They feel that they dare not complain, and must therefore connive at what they cannot approve. No standard of public opinion being raised by the resident population, the members of Congress feel irresponsible, and conduct accordingly. They know that their constituents cannot see them, and that the Washington press will not expose them; and feeling safe, they act as many others would do under similar circumstances.—*Phila. Ledger.*

A Duel has been fought in Kemper County, Miss. between A. A. Anderson and John W. Hendley, both members of the Bar. They exchanged two fires, the first without causing any damage to either of the parties; at the second fire Anderson was slightly wounded in both thighs, whilst Hendley escaped with a ball put through his clothing, after which the parties made friends and returned to their homes at Demopolis, Ala.

Statistics of crime in New York.—From the 1st of September, 1834, to the 1st September, 1835, the complaints against individuals at the police were 14,648. Between the same periods of 1835—6, the number was 13,888. Between the same periods of 1836—7, the number increased to 18,956. Three thousand cases now remain unacted on.

The Cincinnati Post says, there are now in that city, four dailies, four tri-weeklies, twelve weeklies, and four monthly journals. There are fourteen book establishments, and one house, (Furnham and Smith) have, during the last two years, published 500,000 volumes, chiefly juvenile and school books.

The remains of General Washington were recently placed in the sarcophagus, made by Mr. Struthers, of Philadelphia. When the coffin was opened, the form of the illustrious patriot was discovered in a wonderful state of preservation.

Choice of a profession.—Mr. Snelling, editor of the "Boston News," after inditing a column on this subject, sums up as follows: "The stage is a poor, beggarly trade; the pulpit affords only the facility of marrying rich maid or widow; army, ditto; law, Lord! physic, throw it to the dogs; literature, horsewhip your son if he show any taste for it; poetry, blow out his brains at once. There are exceptions—

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PROTEST OF MR. BATES, OF MOBILE.

Availing myself of the privilege and right secured to me by the 8th, section of the 3d article of the Constitution, which no restless or feverish call for the previous question can either cut off, defeat, or smother, I hereby enter my solemn protest, as one of the Representatives of the County of Mobile, against the passage of a Bill entitled, "An Act for the better regulation of Trade in the City of Mobile." Believing, as I do, the imposing admonition of the call taken before I was admitted upon this floor—that the Constitution of Alabama will be invaded both in its spirit and its letter—that its Bill of Rights will be trampled under foot—that the rights of the Citizens of Alabama, and more especially of the Citizens of Mobile, whom I have the honor to represent, will be violated—that the most odious of all burdens, because it is partial, and not general, is attempted to be imposed upon a large, intelligent, and highly respectable class of those Citizens—and that the Bill is as impolitic as it is odious and unjust—I cannot give it the sanction of my vote; but upon the occasion, and in this form do most religiously protest against it as an unwholly bill of attainder. Shall I be said that the office of Commission Merchant, so constituted by this Bill, shall not be exercised in the City of Mobile, except under the most rigorous and disgraceful restrictions—while the same class of Citizens, in every other section of the State is left free and unincumbered? The feature of the Bill, alone, should cause the blush of shame to mantle the cheek of its author and those of the herdless precipitate majority who have ministered to the infliction of this foul stain upon the honor and dignity of the State. I do not complain that all the Commission Merchants or Agents throughout the State are not embraced in the provisions of this Bill; but I do most solemnly remonstrate against the selection of my constituents as the choice victims of the most unfounded suspicions, the most unnatural prejudices, and the most exaggerated picture of mercantile fraud, as embodied in this Bill—a Bill forced through this House, not only by repeated calls for the previous question, by the friends of the measure, (whereby all attempts to amend its odious features, were cut off,) but by the most wanton misrepresentations and allegations, without either proof or probability to sustain them; for, when members were called upon, by me, in their places, to adduce the proof of their reiterated charges, they have either wholly evaded the question, or adduced mere hearsay testimony! Not only are the Citizens of Mobile, who are termed, in this Bill, "Commission Merchants, Agents, and Factors," to be public malefactors, should they violate any of its enactments; but an insult, the deepest and most lasting which an honest, high-minded, and enlightened People can receive, is offered in that clause which departs from the usages and principles of our system of jurisprudence, and indirect and palpable violation of our Bill of Rights, which declares, in its first section, all freemen to be equal in rights, that no man or set of men shall be entitled to separate or exclusive privileges, and in its 10th section provides that in all prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial, by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offence shall have been committed—Drags the Commission Merchant, Agent, or Factor, from the Courts of his own County, to be tried by a jury of his accusers, in another. Many cases of gross fraud, in obtaining advances of money upon false pretences—such as misrepresenting quality and quantity of crops or after obtaining advances, sending the crop to other merchants, without instructions to pay said advances, and in many cases leaving the merchant no other recourse but to slow and uncertain remedy of law in a distant country; promising from year to year to pay out of the proceeds of the next crop, and failing to do so; playing and otherwise falsely marking cotton—have been repeatedly practised by persons residing in the interior, upon the Merchants of Mobile; of which they have equal cause to complain, and upon the very principles of this Bill, have a right to call for the intervention of the Legislature. When this was done, by an amendment offered to this House, in my own person, which was in these words: "That, if any planter, or other citizen of this State, shall be indebted to any Commission Merchant, Agent, or Factor, by obtaining advances of money under false pretences or otherwise, the remedy at law, shall be reciprocal both for and against said Commission Merchant, Agent, or Factor." It was excluded from consideration by a motion from one of the friends of the Bill, for the previous question, which was sustained; thereby showing that a spirit of revenge, and not fair and equal justice, was sought to be obtained. I protest against this Bill, for the further reason, that it assumes to place the planting interest of this State under the especial pupillage of the Legislature, for when a member from Dallas, (Cole Phillips,) who had anticipated my own intention in regard to the proposed amendment to the Bill, on its second reading, by proposing that it should not be taken as a precedent to prohibit any planter or other citizen of this State from appointing a Commission Merchant, Agent, or Factor, to represent him in the City of Mobile, he was willing that an issue should be made up without delay, between the Commission Merchants in Mobile and the planters of the State, and he notified the mover that such was his feeling. The protest contained a direct reflection on the motives of the majority, and also a reflection on the character of its honorable author. The bill is christened "An unwholly Bill of attainder." Is that a reason, as contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, or does come within its spirit and intention? If it does, our vocabulary ought to be changed.

Again it is charged in the protest, that a majority of the House acted in a spirit of revenge, when they gave their support to the bill. Revenge, sir, against whom? He had no revenge to gratify, but was pained to give the vote, about which so much had been said. It was, however, from what had transpired, obligatory on him to do so, and to the people whom he represented on that floor. They had called loudly for such action, and he had but with an unalterable determination, to discharge his trust. Towards the Commission Merchants of Mobile he had no personal feeling to gratify, for many of them were not only his personal but political friends. But all this is contained in the protest, and if the gentleman from Benton would withdraw his motion, he was willing, for one, that it should go on the Journals, and be circulated throughout the State.

Mr. Erwin continued his remarks by saying that it had been contended, that under the operation of the bill, our Planters would be made slaves, by being compelled to go to Mobile with their produce, and there forced to become cringing sycophants. Were he disposed to draw a picture, perhaps he could show that, for many years past, our Planters had actually been slaves to the class of men alluded to, and that the passage of this bill is but a release from that bondage.

Mr. Martin, of Benton again rose and said that he felt himself called upon, by the Hon. member from Green, (Mr. Erwin) to respond to his suggestion for a withdrawal of the motion to lay upon the table. Sir, said Mr. Martin, I have upon all former occasions, carefully avoided a trespass upon the patience, or a useless waste of the time, of this House, and I am inclined to do so now. But although this motion was made upon the impulse of the moment, he trusted that it was not made rashly or without some reflection. He was fully persuaded that it was done with no unfriendly feelings, towards the Hon. member from Mobile; but from principle. He regarded the article, called by some a protest, as a willful violation of the privilege of the House, and a direct charge of corruption against the majority, who voted for the bill, and he being one of that number, could not consent to vote for a record alleging his own infamy. Other members could do as they pleased in regard to it, but he was determined to stamp it, in the beginning, with the seal of condemnation.

Mr. Calhoun, of Dallas, said he was far from sanctioning the language of the protest, still he could not vote for the motion to lay the protest on the table. The right of protest, in opinion, was a great constitutional right secured to every Representative on the floor, and it was but just that it should be so. It was given for the protection of minorities against the oppression of majorities, and, in his opinion, no member should be deprived of it. As a strong instance why it should be strictly adhered to, he cited the celebrated case of the Yazoo fraud, which occurred some years ago in the State of Georgia, and asked if it had not been for the protesting power exercised by her Legislature, how the majority at that day could have been reached. He reiterated the assertion, of his being opposed to the language of the protest, but could recognize the propriety of limiting the privilege, secured by the Constitution, to the member from Mobile.

Mr. May, of Tuscaloosa, differed from the gentleman last up, on the question of the importance of the protest. He did not believe that the Constitution of Alabama, gave any such authority as was contended for by the gentleman from Dallas. The Constitution certainly authorized the member from Mobile to protest and spread his reasons on the Journals of the House. But, said Mr. M., there is a difference between giving and uttering unfounded scurrility. A most wanton reflection had been made on the majority of this body untrue in every respect, and but little calculated to elevate its author. For himself, he was willing to vote for the motion of the gentleman from Benton, because he believed it to be essentially correct. His own self-respect, and his respect for those with whom he was associated, demanded prompt action in regard to the matter, and he should so demand himself as to satisfy his own conscience; and at the same time, protect the dignity of the House. He viewed this document as a libel on the House, and a stigma on the character of the constituents of those gentlemen who voted for the bill.

Mr. Bates, of Mobile, remarked that the bill was a libel itself, and not the protest against the bill, as asserted by the gentleman from Tuscaloosa.

Mr. Erwin, of Greene, objected to the protest. He announced the gentleman from Dallas, (Mr. Calhoun) for violation from the rules, which he had previously laid down, in his speeches.

I called on him to adduce the proof of his charges, which he had not done, and he had no other recourse but to slow and uncertain remedy of law in a distant country; promising from year to year to pay out of the proceeds of the next crop, and failing to do so; playing and otherwise falsely marking cotton—have been repeatedly practised by persons residing in the interior, upon the Merchants of Mobile; of which they have equal cause to complain, and upon the very principles of this Bill, have a right to call for the intervention of the Legislature. When this was done, by an amendment offered to this House, in my own person, which was in these words: "That, if any planter, or other citizen of this State, shall be indebted to any Commission Merchant, Agent, or Factor, by obtaining advances of money under false pretences or otherwise, the remedy at law, shall be reciprocal both for and against said Commission Merchant, Agent, or Factor." It was excluded from consideration by a motion from one of the friends of the Bill, for the previous question, which was sustained; thereby showing that a spirit of revenge, and not fair and equal justice, was sought to be obtained. I protest against this Bill, for the further reason, that it assumes to place the planting interest of this State under the especial pupillage of the Legislature, for when a member from Dallas, (Cole Phillips,) who had anticipated my own intention in regard to the proposed amendment to the Bill, on its second reading, by proposing that it should not be taken as a precedent to prohibit any planter or other citizen of this State from appointing a Commission Merchant, Agent, or Factor, to represent him in the City of Mobile, he was willing that an issue should be made up without delay, between the Commission Merchants in Mobile and the planters of the State, and he notified the mover that such was his feeling. The protest contained a direct reflection on the motives of the majority, and also a reflection on the character of its honorable author. The bill is christened "An unwholly Bill of attainder." Is that a reason, as contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, or does come within its spirit and intention? If it does, our vocabulary ought to be changed.

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ed one however much he condemned it, sanctioned by our highest legislative body, that of the Senate of the U. S., in the case of our venerable and much respected President. The sanction of the body from which it emanated, made it a precedent, and one too of high authority, however much he deprecated that decision, and questioned its correctness, yet it was made and it may stand a guide to future cases. He did the one under consideration too much longer, to assimilate it to the same party in that case, yet he had referred to it to show there was a precedent, whatever reason might have operated to produce it. Mr. Speaker, said Mr. M., can gentlemen shield themselves under the constitutional privilege of protest, to calumniate the freemen of this State, impugn the motives of a majority of their representatives, and charge them with corruption and disgrace?

[Here the honorable member from Mobile, (Mr. Bates) interrupted Mr. Martin by saying that he did not in that way attempt to shield himself.]

Mr. Speaker can one of the minority, avail himself of this vote in the minority, to spread upon the Journals a communication charging its member with crime? Clearly not. Then how, or under what pretence, can it be so confidently and enthusiastically asserted, that such communication cannot be denied a place upon our Journals? He repeated again, that it was not his purpose to deny any member the exercise of the right of protest, in a Constitutional manner, and in a mode comporting with the dignity and honor of this Assembly, against the passage of any act. But that, so long as he maintained a stand upon this floor, humble as it was, he would resist such an abuse of privilege, as that now sought to be exercised.

He felt sorry that his sense of duty his solemn obligation to represent his constituents honestly and impartially, forbid his yielding to the suggestion of the Hon. member from Green, whose opinions, as to the right of this House, accorded with his own, and he must also be permitted to remark that he concurred fully with him, that the protest would inflict no injury upon the majority, and that it carried with it, its own destruction. This was all true; and he was also persuaded that it would fall as harmless as its author's efforts to defeat the bill, against the passage of which, he brings forth his protest; and it was because it was unworthy of the journal, that he wished to exclude it. If it was to have its desired effect, it must be to prostrate the majority in the eyes of the people, and to visit upon them unjust censure, odium, and more than all, crime. He trusted he had said nothing to inflict a sting upon the purest sensibility. It was no his purpose to have done so. He was conscious that he had addressed himself, so far as his abilities would enable him, to the principle involved in this motion, and it must take its own course.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Commercial Transcript.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1837.

The subject of slavery is rapidly assuming an aspect in Congress big with the fate of our Union. To-day a step has been taken, bringing nearer that issue between the North and the South, on this exciting topic, which it seems the object of fanatics to effect, and which all patriots are anxious to avert. It is to be regretted too, that the circumstances attending the proceedings of the House in relation to this subject to-day, will tend in a great measure to inflame the Abolitionists of the North with more zeal, in their efforts to force the object of their petitions before Congress; and all this, through the intemperate warmth displayed by the Southern Representatives, which so frequently defeats their efforts, even when they have justice on their side.

The question of slavery was brought up to-day by Mr. Slade of Vermont, (by reputation an Abolitionist) presenting a memorial from some citizens of his State, praying for the Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; which he moved to have referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Slade then proceeded to argue the justice and propriety of the petition, investing strongly the right which every one had to express his sentiments in that way upon any subject.

In the course of his remarks, he observed that there was an appearance of preconcerted action on the part of the House, to suppress all discussion in relation to such petitions. Here Mr. Wise rose and said that he had taken an active part in stopping all such discussion, yet there had been no preconcerted action between him and the Chair, or any other members. Mr. Slade then resumed his speech, which was very elaborate, and evinced a desire on the part of the speaker to examine in detail, the merits of the abstract question of slavery. He was consequently several times called to order by Mr. Wise, and others, till finally, on being reminded by the Chair, that he should confine himself to the merits of the petition, Mr. Slade found a way of extending the legitimate range of the debate, by moving that the petition be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report a bill for the abolition of slavery, and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. This of course enabled him to take what latitude he wished in his remarks, which he certainly made full use of, for at once he proceeded to take the most elaborate view of slavery, of its abuse in the South, and illustrated his arguments with some of the Bible, Jefferson's writings, and some pamphlets, brought forward to show the black and white of the relation of which the South and the whites.

Previously however, to this part of his remarks, Mr. Erwin, of S. C. in the most solemn manner, moved the member from Vermont to pause before he offered his motion so as to instruct the Committee to report a bill favorable to the petition. Mr. Erwin, in his usual eloquent manner, begged Mr. Slade to consider before he took that step, that if it were taken, the South was ready to take up the gauntlet. The excitement became very great. Most of the Southern members started up in succession in ill disguised hostility to Mr. Slade to order. At length

in the midst of one of the Vermont quotations from Jefferson, against slave touching upon the abstract question, he given its history from the creation, he the House, did Mr. Slade continue, he most of the members rose and prepared from S. Carolina, and was followed by the movement. After some desultory conversation, which Mr. Slade insisted upon not being allowed to proceed. The year were demanded on the motion, when a rested by a motion to adjourn. The year were taken, and this House adjourned. Mr. Speaker had left the Chair, Mr. Campbell, that he was requested to give notice of the committee rooms, for the purpose of opening such measures as should be thought in the present emergency. The meeting place, with what results I know not, rumored that there were many in favor of a meeting at once.

It is most unfortunate that so much has been taken of Mr. Slade's speech, on the the South. Several of its representatives to leave the House, and very wisely so. The Abolitionists will at once look upon it as a triumph, boast of their claims, and the fanatic excitement at the North will be increased. To-morrow will bring the answer, one way or the other, and the feeling manifested by the Southern result may be fatal to the harmony of the at least.

The scene of those inflammatory Abolition and Texas question—was to be from the House to the Senate, producing one of the most animated discussions ever within its walls. A memorial from Texas, presented by Mr. Wall of that State, the first circumstance that gave rise to the scenes that followed. Mr. Preston moved to lay it on the table, and accompanied him with a denouncing, bitterly, the bringing Congress such papers, and notifying the his intention to introduce a measure, his its object the annexation of Texas to the States' territory. The motion to lay on the prevailed. The sensitiveness evinced by Preston on the matter, served to pitch the wings of the other Southern Senators to a tone, which at once manifested itself in Mr. Calhoun's petition from his State, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Grundy moved to lay it on the table. Mr. Preston having called for the whether it should be received, a debate interest took place, in which every Senator, to think himself bound to participate. Question resolved itself into the right of Mr. Clay and Davis were the most conspicuous supporters of the principle that the right of the feeling of excitement now among the of the North upon its subject, was from a support of abolition, as the supposing this right, as a precedent taken from them. Ever thought of the to appease the ferment of the public mind, be to refer the petitions to the Committee District of Columbia.

This principle was most violently opposed Messrs Calhoun, Preston, Sprague, Buchanan, who insisted upon the gross injury interest of the South that would result in being put into practice. Mr. Preston's and words were especially significant. He the South looked to Congress for protection such an emergency, and if that was refused would protect itself, for the accomplishment which the proper measures would be at sorted to. Mr. King of Alabama in some ting remarks, observed that he had been lately recently, and had seen how the abolition was industriously fanned by certain politicalagogues, and was made use of for party ses. Mr. Davis of Massachusetts in reply that if such were the case, the feelings lined to in particular party—and indeed, we see in the Senate itself, how this question divide the ranks of the opposition parties. Mr. Clay in reply to some heated observations from Mr. Calhoun, upon the prospect of tion from the agitation of the abolition question poured out one of the glowing bursts of eloquence upon the ability of our institutions, which every Senator's mind. It was a theme on patriots of all parties could have but one feeling.

Mr. Calhoun had insisted upon the absurd handing over to consideration and argument petitions favoring for their object such schemes as those that characterized the tion memials. He thought they deserved more notice, or consideration than a mere abolition the Christian religion, or to burn the them factories. Mr. Clay, in reply, assailed the whole spirit of our government, and upon argument, and that he held in strong test. It was here he alluded in a most impressive manner to a remark made to him at the commencement of the last war, by James M. Smith, who replied to some important wishes him, that diplomatic notes should cease and should be used by grave statesmen. Mr. Clay that our government is founded on son. The whole speech was one of the ever made by the great orator.

Mr. Grundy's motion to lay the petition on the table, was finally carried—25 ayes—20 nays. In the House nothing of interest occurred. Mr. Briggs of Mass. resigned his seat committee of Ways and Means, where he been appointed to succeed his colleague Fletcher.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

The Abolition discussion has been reported Congress. In the Senate Mr. Swift of Vermont presented the resolutions of the Legislature that State, requesting the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, together with resolutions. After some warm discussion, pledge from Mr. Calhoun to call upon the table. In the House of Representatives the 20th December, Mr. Slade, from Vermont presented papers of a similar character. The created some very warm discussion, and adjourned without coming to any decision. Southern members immediately assembled of the Committee Rooms, where Mr. P. No. Ca. was called to the Chair. After a able discussion, it was determined that the man should present the following resolution next day.

Resolved, That all Petitions, Memorials, papers, touching the abolition of Slavery,

or transferring of slaves in any Territory of the United States, without being debated, printed, and that no further action shall be had thereon."

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JANUARY 11, 1838.

We are authorised to announce Mr. JOHN A. FINDLEY, as a candidate for Benton County. Nov. 30, 1837.

We are authorised to announce JAMES WOOD as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce Mr. WILLIS KELLY, as a candidate for Benton County.

We are authorised to announce ARCHIBALD WELLS, Esq. as a candidate for Benton County.

We are authorised to announce M. C. PRICE, of White Plains, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

Canadian news is still contradictory; one never is clear—that there has been some fighting with a fair prospect for more.

Papers bring intelligence of the unconditional surrender of the Seminole Chieftains, with the Florida war, is therefore, as gloriously terminated.

Mexican relations are still precarious, and the adjustment of our demands against public, exceedingly doubtful. So much so, seems almost inevitable. The property of American citizens surreptitiously taken, their imprisonment, our flag insulted, all reparations injured and insults, if not positively, unusually delayed. Such a state of cannot long exist, between proud and chivalrous governments, jealous of their dignity.

OUR BANKS.

During the general clamor against the management, and present condition of the Bank and its Branches, we do not propose to assign the conduct, or impugn the motives of the whole corps of Directors. But submit the suggestions, tending to show that others contributed their part, to the bringing about present derangements in our monetary affairs.

The days of general prosperity, when no calamity seemed to befall, and even our own wealth, when we relied upon our own resources, and the products of our soil, and the comforts of the sea, even the riches of life. No com-

plaints were then heard against Banks, no demand for an increase of Banking capital and no suggestions upon Legislatures for an increase of circulation in the country. But, in all the

of life—affairs, general, local and personal, moved on smoothly in their respective orbits. This stood things but a few years ago,

we were found, by one of those wild and speculative manias, which like an epidemic, simultaneously seized the ennobled

citizens from one extremity of the Union to the other. And whilst some engaged in

speculation, others made gambling of something else—a demand for the "circulating medium" kept pace with their desires.

of every description assumed an income of fictitious value. Banks were annually

being by the proper authorities in the several States, and in the District of Columbia, by

the Senate on the 22d December upon the restricting the circulation of small Bills, by

banks, in the District of Columbia, Mr. Benton and addressed the Senate at some length,

he presented again, his views in relation to a metallic currency and the necessity of

banks returning to specie payments.

He shows conclusively that for twelve years ending 1832.—The palmist days of the United States Bank—that, thus stood our exports and

imports of gold and silver. Exports \$85,280,368, our imports were but \$83,356,662, leaving

country not more than \$22,000,000 of specie to sustain its whole banking operations.

the year 1832 Gen. Jackson and his friends, the great work of improvement in our cur-

rency, and this is the result of their labors, in importation and circulation of gold and silver

the five years succeeding. Importation up to \$62,000,000 and our exportation almost

ing; adding to this the amount of gold and silver coined in country, with that brought in by

our products near \$12,000,000 per annum, will enable us to ride in triumph the storm,

threatening to engulf us.

news from the national Legislature, is in of an exciting character. It seems that

the fanaticism has swelled the soul of John C. Calhoun, that man, once honored with

highest office of his country, sworn to support constitution and to execute its laws, so far from

maintaining his fame and honest reputation, by

retiring to the peaceful life, is now lending the "image" of his talents to a pandemonium of fanaticism, incendiaries, to distract the councils of our country, to array the South and battle down the American constitution—the admiration of the South, to prick the sides of his intent but vaulting ambition. His name must be immortal, if not for usefulness, for the other extreme. Veneration for age silences as it silences.

From the resolution which will be found in today's paper, adopted by the House of Representatives in Congress, upon the subject of the abolition, and slave trade petitions, we trust a death-blow is given to the commotion which the incendiary petitioners seek to excite. It appears, the little "Varmounter," Mr. Slade, is battling for distinction, and vying with the most reckless for the front file in the black ranks; and indeed, he wields the corn-stalk well—we hope he may receive the just hire of his wages.

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.

A monthly periodical published in the city of Richmond, Va. bearing the impress of what its title imports, completed its third vol. with the December No.

We have had occasion to examine the above work, pretty regularly for the past year, and know of no periodical, rising in character more rapidly, (and from the notices we have seen of others,) meeting literary approbation more universally than the Messenger. Its chief contributors are gentlemen of established reputation in the literature of the age, and whose style for chastity and simplicity, stands beyond the scrutiny of criticism. And in the language of one more able, "it graces the centre table, as a welcome guest wherever it goes."

In the moments of relaxation from the toils and anxieties of our daily pursuits, there is nothing more calm and soothing to mental struggles, than the enjoyment afforded by some pure and chaste article from the pen of a meritorious author.

The stage route from Rome, Ga. to Wetumpka, Ala. passing through this place and Talladega, has gone into operation. The stages run on this route, regularly twice a week.

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.

On the evening of the 8th inst. a difficulty arose between Thomas Nesbit a young gentleman of this place and Col. Arnold, which proved fatal to the former. We are not sufficiently in possession of the circumstances surrounding the parties to give a just statement of the whole occurrence. It appears, however, that insulting language was used by both, and that Col. Arnold shot the ball passing through the body of Mr. Nesbit, who expired until the night of the tenth.

From the New York N. H. Argus and Spectator.

MR. WEBSTER AND THE CURRENCY IN 1816.

In the speech referred to Mr. Webster thus spoke.

"There is no nation which has guarded its currency with greater care: for the FATHERS OF THE CONSTITUTION, and those who enacted the early statutes, were hard money men. They had felt, and therefore fully appreciated, the evils of a paper medium. They therefore sedulously guarded the currency of the United States from debasement. The legal currency of the United States was gold and silver coin."

"The Government has a right, in all cases, to protect its own revenues, and to guard them against defalcation by bad or depreciated paper."

"Thus it seems Mr. Webster deemed it wise in Government "In all cases to protect its own revenues, and to guard them against defalcation by bad or depreciated paper." The government is now taking the very course, by divorcing itself from the bank which Mr. Webster then deemed wise; and he opposes it. It also seems, according to the same veritable authority, that "farmers of the Constitution were hard money men."

By his acts, at least, Mr. W. now denies this truth.

Further on, Mr. Webster says:

"The only power which the General Government possesses of retaining the issues of the State bank is, to refuse their notes in the receipts of the Treasury."

"With a perfectly sound legal currency, the national revenues are not collected in this currency; but in paper of various sorts, and various degrees of value. * * * Not being, however, a part of the legal money, of the country, it could not, by law, be received in the payment of duties, taxes, or other debts to Government."

Thus, in 1816, he deems, the Government could refuse to receive the notes of banks into the Treasury, then, with a perfectly sound LEGAT (hard) currency, the national revenues were collected in paper of various sorts, and degree of value; and then that paper, not being legal currency, could not, by law, be received in payment of duties &c. to the Government. Now according to this same veracious Daniel, paper money is legal currency, and the government should receive it in payment of its revenues.

During the continuance of the war, the banks issued immense quantities of paper. Adverting to this Mr. W. says:

"The consequences immediately followed, which it would be imputing a great degree of blindness to both the government and to the banks, to suggest that they had not foreseen. The excess of paper, which was loaned every where, created a panic. Demands began to be made on the banks, and they

stopped payment. money, without income, ever had a shorter coin. a more unequivocal term. depreciation of bank notes was consequence of a neglect or part of those who issued to pay.

"The depreciation has not been now, uniform throughout the States. Taxes and duties, collected in the District of Columbia, are one quarter higher than those collected by the States."

"Can a greater injustice than this be conceived? Can Constitutional provisions be disregarded in a more essential point? Commercial preferences also are given, which, if they could be continued, would be sufficient to annihilate the commerce of some cities and some States, while they would extremely promote that of others."

"Surely this is not to be endured. Such monstrous iniquity and injustice are not to be tolerated. Since the commencement of this course of things, it can be shown, that the people of the northern States have paid a million of dollars more than their just proportion of the public burdens."

A little farther on, Mr. W. says: "If Congress was to pass forty statutes on the subject, they could not make the law more imperative than it now is, that nothing should be received in payment of duties to the government but specie. The whole strength of the Government, I am of opinion, should be put forth to compel the payment of the duties and taxes to the government in the legal currency of the country."

And adds that "the bills of non specie paying banks is a state of things which every body knows to exist in plain violation of the constitution, and in open defiance of the written letter of the law."

The period has now arrived when banks and men must be understood. Thousands have been grossly deceived—shamelessly duped—by the Opposition. Truth is now flashing upon the minds of all. Exchange on England is below par; there is no demand for specie for exportation—yet the banks tell us they cannot and will not pay!—that the "circumstances of the country" are such as to render it inexpedient and imprudent for them to be honest. What can such language mean? To what extent is it the duty of the banks to look to the "circumstances of the country"? Are they legislating?—granting relief? And if so, who are they relieving—where do they find authority for their course? They were created to supply a sound, redeemable currency—and if they cannot or will not do it, it is time to do without them.

At this moment, the banks of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and most of those of Ohio, are ready to resume; and they would resume, if the Atlantic banks would lead the way, as they did in the suspension.

If, as the Opposition have contended, there has been no over-trading, no one can desire relief, or the continued use of a depreciated currency. If there has been no over-banking, the banks must be ready, at all times, to redeem their notes, and the battle cry should be, "make their pay." If this is "destructiveness," it can only have the effect of restoring to the people a sound currency, and compelling the banks to subserve the purposes for which they were chartered.

One word to western banks. Let them avoid identifying themselves with the advocates of a re-currency in the east. Let them pursue the course they have hitherto pursued—prepare to resume—to deal justly with the people, whose representatives gave them being. The conflict is already commenced between sound and rotten banks, and it must go on. The people will sustain the sound institutions.—Louisville (Ky.) Public Advertiser.

[From the Journal of Com. Dec. 27.]

AFFAIRS OF CANADA.

The annexed letter from a correspondent at Niagara Falls, brings the latest intelligence from Navy Island, and we may believe we may say, from Upper Canada generally.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Niagara Falls 21st Dec. 1837.

I will take the liberty to say that our Canadian neighbours are all in excitement; the Radicals (Patriots) have possession of Navy Island, containing about 350 acres, situated about 2 miles above the Falls, and belonging to the Canadians. They have a great quantity of arms and ammunition, and are increasing daily. They have now 13 pieces of cannon, one or two mortars, and every thing that an army requires; and they are as strong as the rock of Gibraltar. There is a rapid current between the Island and the main shore, and should the Government party undertake to dislodge them, they would inevitably send thousands over the Fall. Mr. Van Rensselaer, from Albany, has the command; he practises the most strict military discipline, the people have confidence in him, and it is confidently believed that they will succeed. Governor Head was at Chippewa yesterday and made a speech to his militia and told them that he would take the Island if it cost the lives of half Upper Canada. He said that he would throw down his arms and that he would have nothing to do with it.

Correspondence.
Lewiston,
Rumour was
cis B Head
troops at Chippewa
the rebels on Navy Island
from Niagara Falls last
that 35 had passed over to Mackinac
ring the day. Sir Francis arrived
Queenston late last Evening, and issued
an order of ne exeat regnum by closing the
ferry.
We understand that much surprise was
expressed by the Governor that his loyal
subjects at Queenston did not pass over and
apprehend Mackenzie vivam vel marium,
who was reported to have been at this
place a few hours yesterday morning. He
(Sir F.) started early this morning for Chippewa.
We have just conversed with a gentleman
who came in the car this P. M. from the
Falls. He says that the number who have
passed over to-day is 60—that he saw 40 in
a body embark.
LATER.—9 o'clock.—A gentleman direct
from the Island this evening, confirms
what we have heard this afternoon. He also
says that the baggage of two companies
have arrived at Tonawanda, who are expected
to night. Gov. Head upon his arrival
at Chippewa said that the rebels must be
driven from their encampment, if it cost his
own life, and half of the province, whereupon
500 of the Tory party threw down their arms.
Although a great display of force is exhibited
at Chippewa, it is believed little dependence
can be placed upon them. The Patriot
camps are prepared for an attack, which they
are daily expecting. Yours, &c.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

Dec. 22nd.

Mr. Garrow, the U. S. Marshal, for this District, passed through this city yesterday on his way to the frontier. While here, he appointed Lucian B King, the Marshal of this city, his deputy. He intends appointing a large number of special deputy marshals on the frontier, whose duty it will be to see that there are no infractions of the law of National Neutrality.

We hope that none of our citizens will make it necessary for the marshal to put the laws in force.
Buffalo, Dec. 23.—Nathaniel Garrow, Esq. U. S. Marshal, arrived in Town last Evening. We understand that nothing will be wanting on his part to enforce the strict observance of our laws.

It is currently reported, that 200 volunteers are on their march from Rochester, to join the Patriot force on Navy Island, which is already more than 700 strong.

Buffalo Com. Adv.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

THE undersigned having rented the town of Wetumpka, propose to Store and Ship Cotton, Receive and Forward Goods, and to attend to all business committed to their care. And from the advantage the house has over any other in the place from its situation on the wharf, by which drays are saved on cotton, and being separate from all other buildings that might endanger from fire, and as much personal attention as can be given, hope to share public patronage.

S. & J. LEEPER.

Wetumpka, Jan. 11, 1838.—Sm.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale his House and Lot in the town of Jacksonville. The Lot has on it a good new framed house, and other necessary buildings; it is situated in the north-west part of town, above and convenient to the town Spring. A bargain may be had in the above property by any person applying previous to the 22d of this month, at which time, it will be sold to the highest bidder. Terms made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS T. STEPHENS.

Jan. 11, 1838.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Benton Orphan's Court.

THIS day came Horatio Griffin and Moses Whitesides, Administrators of the estate of John K. Sterling, deceased, and filed their accounts and vouchers for final settlement of their administration of said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that forty days notice be given in the Jacksonville Republican, quiring all persons interested in said estate, to appear at the Court House at the place, on the first Monday after the first of March, 1838, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

6th, 1838.

cutted, & kept for sale at this Office. Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

WM. R. HINTON, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANT, MOBILE.

He informs his friends and the Planters and Merchants generally, that he will continue the business, and be glad to receive a portion of their patronage.—His best references will be to those for whom he done business the last season.

Administrator's Sale.

ON Wednesday the 24th day of January next, I shall sell to the highest bidder, all the property of William Johnson, deceased, at the late residence of the deceased, at Alexandria, among which is

Three Negroes;

To-wit: MARY, 34 years of age, and child, and ELIZA 10 years of age. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

All persons indebted to the estate of William Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present the same, with vouchers, at the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

A. P. WADE, Administrator.

December 28, 1837.—4—6t.

Counting-House Calendar,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD,

1838:

Being the second after Dissectile or Leap Year—and after the 4th of July, the 63d of American Independence.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
FEBRUARY.....					1	2	3
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MARCH.....							
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APRIL.....							
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MAY.....							
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JUNE.....							
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JULY.....							
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AUGUST.....							
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SEPTEMBER...							
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REPUBLICAN
CALL.

fatal affray occurred
on the 4th inst., be-
Wilson, (Speaker of the
representatives of that Territory).
J. Anthony, (late a member of
Maj. Anthony was instant-

CASTINGS.

SISTING of Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans,
andirons, Plough moulds, &c.
Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the
of

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

December 21, 1837.—16.

CHATTOOGA ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this institution, would inform
the public that their building will be comple-
ted and ready for the reception of students by the first
Monday in January, 1838.
The Institution will be conducted by MR. & MRS.
BRYAN.

Terms of Tuition:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic
Per session five and a half months, \$6 00
English Grammar, Geography, Natural Phil-
osophy, per session of five and a half months, \$8 00
Chemistry, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Mathe-
matics, &c. per session, \$10 00
Latin and Greek, per session, \$18 00
Painting, per session, \$24 00
Music on the piano, per session, \$24 00
Music and painting by an Assistant.
Good boarding can be had at convenient distance.
The situation of our institution is healthy and re-
tired, on Chattooga River, near Mr. James Price's. The
Society is good, and we can boast of our fertile soil
—also, from the experience and competency of the
Principal, we can promise to secure to its Pupils, the
advantages of a useful education.
By order of the Board,
F. KERBY, Chairman.

SAM'L FINDLEY, Secretary.
Chattooga Academy, December 21st, 1837.—17

Cherokee County, Circuit Court
October Term, 1837.

John H. Garrett,
vs.
John Ridge and
William Childress.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court
that John Ridge the Defendant in the above
Entitled Cause, is not an inhabitant of this State;
it is therefore on Motion of the Counsel for the
Complainant, ordered and decreed that unless the
said Ridge shall appear on or before the first day
of the next Term of our said Court to be
held at the Court House in Cedar Bluff, on the
second Monday after the fourth Monday in March
next, and then and there plead, answer or demur,
to the above Bill of complaint, that the said Bill
will be taken as confessed as to him.
It is further ordered, that this order of publica-
tion against the said Ridge, be published for
Eight weeks, by weekly insertions in the Jack-
sonville Republican; and this case is continued.
A true copy of the Minutes.
Test:
Nov. 2, 1837.—18—\$9 00.
H. L. SMITH, C. C.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John
D. McReynolds, deceased, are hereby noti-
fied to come forward and make payment; and
all persons having claims against it will present
them duly authenticated, within the time pre-
scribed by law, or they will be barred.
ELIAH LLOYD, Executor.
December 7, 1837.—15.

WARE-HOUSE
AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscribers have purchased the well known
Ware-House, situated in East Wetumpka,
near the Steamboat landing—formerly owned by Wm.
J. Couch, and recently occupied by James H. Cooper
for their services to the Merchants and Planters gen-
erally. They are now prepared for the STORAGE
of COTTON and MERCHANDISE of all descriptions,
and assure those who may favor them with their busi-
ness, that the greatest possible care and despatch will
be observed in the forwarding of Goods and Ship-
ments. The undersigned hope that by im-
dustry and proper attention to merit a liberal share of
public patronage.
P. WILSON & CO.
Wetumpka, September 18, 1837.—3m.

SADDLERY.

E. CUNNINGHAM, res-
pectfully announces to his
friends and the public, that
he still continues to carry on
the Saddle and Harness mak-
ing business, in the new
building on main street, first
door north of the Printing
Office, where he assures all
persons who may need ar-
ticles in his line, that it will
be to their interest to pur-
chase, as he uses none but the
most durable materials, and
is always responsible for the faithful
execution of his work.
N. B. His former customers who are indebted
for work heretofore done, are informed that cir-
cumstances render it necessary for them to come
forward without delay and make settlement by
payment or note.
E. CUNNINGHAM.
Nov. 9, 1837.—17.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HARRIS located himself in Cherokee County, Ala
will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, Chero-
kee, and Benton. He renders his professional
services to the citizens of the above named counties,
and to the public in general; and he hopes, by indefat-
igable attention to business, to merit the confidence of
the public, and meet the approbation of those who
may entrust him with business. He pledges himself
that business committed to his management shall be
promptly attended to.
April 27, 1837.—17.

Administrator's Notice.

THE creditors of the estate of John G. Arnold,
deceased, are hereby notified to lay in their
accounts to me, within the time pre-
scribed by law, or they will be barred.
ROBERT BELL, Sheriff
of Cherokee County.
Dec. 14, 1837.—17.

BLANK AFFIDAVITS
For Sale at this Office.

Administrator's Sale.

ON Wednesday, the 24th day of January next,
I shall sell to the highest bidder, all the
property of William Johnson, deceased, at the
late residence of the deceased, at Alexandria;
among which is
Three Negroes;
To-wit: MARY, 34 years of age, and child,
and ELIZA 10 years of age. TERMS will be
made known on the day of sale.
All persons indebted to the estate of Wil-
liam Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to
come forward and make payment; and all per-
sons having claims against said estate will pre-
sent them duly authenticated, within the time
prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
A. P. WADE, Administrator.
December 28, 1837.—16.

SIX & A FOURTH CENTS REWARD.

LEFT Lafayette Hall, Jacksonville
Benton co. on the morning of the 20th
inst. a certain man who calls his name
THOMAS F. FORD, Carpenter by trade,
a good looking young man about 25 years
of age, of tolerable good acquisitions, as to manners
and morals, &c. When he engaged board with me, he
appeared to be in bad health, the family gave him
attention necessary. He first employed a Botanic
Physician, then resorted to medical treatment; how-
ever between the two Doctors, he got patched up, and
regained his health sufficiently to give to inn-keepers,
grocery-keepers, merchants, mineral & botanical phre-
nologists, what is vulgarly called leg bad, that is to say
in plain English he took French leave, or in other words
plainer words he ran away, in debt to us all. The last
accounts we had from him was from the mail rider; he
was seen bending his course on the road between this
and Wetumpka. Any person that will lodge him in
jail, or devise any sure means for me to get a few
weeks board out of him, shall be entitled to the above
reward.
JOHN B. PENDLETON.
Dec. 23, 1837.

The State of Alabama,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphan's Court, November 28th, 1837.

ON the petition of James Phillips, Administra-
tor of the Estate of Zachariah Phillips de-
ceased, for the sale of the following described Tract
of Land—the East half of the South-east quarter
of Section twenty-three in Township twelve of
Range three east, in the Huntsville Land Dis-
trict.
It is ordered, that publication be made for forty
days in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all
the debts and other persons interested in said re-
al estate, to appear before the Judge of said
Court, at the Court House in the Town of Ash-
ville, and county aforesaid on the second Monday
in January next, to show cause why the sale of
said real estate shall not then be ordered.
Copy Test. JOSHUA W. HOOPER,
Dec. 1837.—16. CLERK, c. c.

TO WY LOTS FOR SALE
In Jacksonville.

ON Monday the 22d January next the under-
signed will sell to the highest bidder on the
premises, between 50 and 100 LOTS, of
various sizes in the town of Jacksonville.
Between thirty and forty of the above lots are
situated on Broad Street south of the court house,
and most of the balance lie on the beautiful emi-
nence south west of the square commanding a
fine view of the mountains, the town and the sur-
rounding country, and conveniently situated with
regard to water.
There are on some of the lots first rate and
very convenient brick yards and lime kilns. Also
some, with fine spring water running through
them, and many of the large lots well timbered,
so that persons wishing situations for mechanical
business, private residences, farming or grazing
can be supplied. There is no tract of land in the
county of better soil than the one on which the
above lots are located, which has been proved by
the production of corn, cotton, and garden ve-
getables for one last two or three years.
The location of Jacksonville is favorably different
from most villages being in the midst of a large
healthy valley embracing good water and fertile
soil, consequently the growing wealth of the
neighborhood must advance the improvement of
the village.
Terms will be made known on the day of sale.
THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD,
JACOB FORNEY,
T. A. WALKER,
JOHN D. HOKE.
Dec. 21, 1837.—16.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John
A. Turner, deceased, will please come forward
and make settlement. His individual and per-
sonal concern of Turner & Ellison are all in-
cluded. All persons having claims against the
estate will please present them.
ZACHARIAH ELLISON, Exrs.
Nov. 16, 1837.

LAST CALL.

THE undersigned would again ear-
nestly solicit those indebted to him,
and who have thus far disregarded other calls,
to come forward immediately and make payment.
This is positively the last call, and if neglected, urgent
measures will be taken to place their notes and ac-
counts in the hands of an officer for collection.
J. B. CUNNINGHAM.
Jan. 1838.

Administrator's Sale.

ALL persons indebted to the
Gillispie, deceased, are hereby
come forward and make payment
having claims against said estate,
them duly authenticated within the
bed by law or they will be barred.
R. E. S. WRIGHT,
Gaylesville, Ala. January 1st, 1838.

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office at
Ashville on the 30th Dec. 1837.

Alexander Arthur	Kelly Rev.
Allen William K.	Kinnear
Anderson Samuel	Lackey John
B	Lands Jas.
Bale John	Lane Robert
Bass Ingram	Lane Robert
Barnwell Robert	Lane Robert
or Lemuel Clayton	Lane Robert
Bennet Willis T.	Lane Robert
Berry Benjamin	Lane Robert
Black John R.	Lane Robert
Do. Hannah	Lane Robert
Do. John H.	Lane Robert
Borders Mrs. Cynthia	Lane Robert
Borden Miss Kathy C.	Lane Robert
Brady Francis W.	Lane Robert
Brown James	Lane Robert
Brown John	Lane Robert
Burden Joel	Lane Robert
C	Lane Robert
Cahill Aquilla	Lane Robert
Collins James J.	Lane Robert
Campbell William	Lane Robert
Do. Wm. B.	Lane Robert
Cassidy M. S.	Lane Robert
Chambers Robert	Lane Robert
Chandler John Jr.	Lane Robert
Clay John	Lane Robert
Clayton Lemuel	Lane Robert
Cooper James S.	Lane Robert
Copeland and Lane	Lane Robert
Corbett John	Lane Robert
Cowan Miss Catharine	Lane Robert
D	Lane Robert
Davis Miss Mary	Lane Robert
Do. Jarkin	Lane Robert
Drummond Henry	Lane Robert
Dunn Madison	Lane Robert
Embry John W.	Lane Robert
Evans Wm. P.	Lane Robert
G	Lane Robert
Gandy Joseph	Lane Robert
Geunty C.	Lane Robert
Gilbert Wm.	Lane Robert
Graham John	Lane Robert
Griffin Horatio	Lane Robert
Grubbs Allen	Lane Robert
H	Lane Robert
Hair John	Lane Robert
Hamilton Jas. C.	Lane Robert
Harris Robert	Lane Robert
Hazle James	Lane Robert
Heaton David	Lane Robert
Henderson, E. & Co.	Lane Robert
Hill Miss Emeline	Lane Robert
Do. Miss Sarah E.	Lane Robert
Holmes John T.	Lane Robert
Honey John	Lane Robert
Hooper Thomas	Lane Robert
Hoss Jacob	Lane Robert
Howell Joshua	Lane Robert
Johnson Mr.	Lane Robert
JNO. D. HOKE, T. C.	Lane Robert
Jan. 1st, 1838.—18.	Lane Robert

LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at
Ashville on the 30th Dec. 1837.
Ala. which if not taken out by the 1st
of Jan. will be sent to the General Post Office
at New York.
Boyd John Hon.
Black Michael
Burrows James
Barnon Green H. O.
Dunham Adm. C.
Davis George
Fields Albert
Gray William
Loyd Green B.
Griffin Madison Jas.
Givens E. L.
McCaslin Knoc.
McClallen Mr.
Magill J. D. Don.
Mormon Joshua
Redick G. W.
Payne John J.
Phillips Reuben
Pearson Thomas
Shepherd John C.
Owen Stanley
P. H. PEARSON, P. M.
Jan. 1, 1838.—18.

LAND FOR SALE

THE Subscriber offers the best Farming
in Russell and Barbour Counties for sale
on accommodating terms. Any quantity
quality will be sold to accommodate the pur-
ser. On some lands good Indian Improvements
and well watered and healthy—adapted to Corn
and Cattle.
Call on the subscriber living twenty miles
of Columbus, Geo. on the old Montgomery Road
at the Big Spring or Land Port, in Russell Co.
Alabama.
THOMAS R. MANGHAM,
General Agent for Land Company.
January 4th, 1838.—17.

Cherokee County, Circuit Court
October Term, 1837.

Wiley Bracewell,
vs.
Agness A. Bracewell.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court
that the defendant is a nonresident of the County
of Alabama and beyond the jurisdiction of the
Court, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that
publication be made in the Jacksonville Repu-
lican, a Newspaper printed in the Town of Jack-
sonville, for Eight successive weeks, notifying
the said Agness A. Bracewell to appear at the
next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court
House thereof at Cedar Bluff, on the second Mon-
day after the fourth Monday in March next, to
answer, or demur to the Bill of Complaint, and
the same shall be taken as confessed, and set
hearing Ex parte.
Agness Copy taken from the Minutes.
Test:
Nov. 2, 1837.—17—\$9 00.
H. L. SMITH, C. C.

THE SONGSPER'S COMPANION

A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs
lyrically composed from various authors.
BY REV. DAVID BRYAN.
For Sale at this Office.

That group will never gather more,
Around that kindred hearth!
'Tis broken up—what death hath left,
Are scattered o'er the earth!
And where that humble mansion stood,
'Tis now a not a stone
To mark the spot, or tell of those
Who to their graves are gone!

From the Gentleman's Magazine.
CHRISTMAS.

It was a calm and silent night;
Seven hundred years and fifty-three
Had Rome been growing up to might,
And now was queen of land and sea!
No sound was heard of clashing wars;
Peace brooded o'er the hush'd domain;
Apollo, Pallas, Jove, and Mars,
Held, undisturbed, their ancient reign—
In the solemn midnight, centuries ago!

'Twas in the calm and silent night!
The Senator of haughty Rome,
Impatient urged his chariot's flight,
From lordly revel, rolling home!
Triumphant arches gleaming swell
His breast, with thoughts of boundless sway;
What reck'd the Roman, what befel
A paltry province far away,
In the solemn midnight, centuries ago!

Within that province, far away,
Went plodding home, a weary boor;
A weary boor before him lay,
Fell through a half-shut stable door,
Across his path. He pass'd, for naught
Told what was going on within.
How keen the stars, his only thought,
The air, how calm, and cold and thin,
In the solemn midnight, centuries ago!

Oh strange indifference! low and high
Drownded o'er common joys and cares;
The earth was still—but knew not why.
The world was listening—awares,
How calm a moment may precede
One that shall thrill the world forever!
To that still moment none would heed
Man's doom was link'd, no more to sever—
In the solemn midnight, centuries ago!

It is the calm and solemn night!
A thousand bells ring out, and throw
Their joyous peals around, and smite
The darkness—charm'd and holy now!
The night, that erst no name had worn,
Henceforth a happy name is given;
For in that stable, lay, new born,
The peaceful Prince of Earth and Heaven,
In the solemn midnight, centuries ago!

THE BANDIT "SCHUBRI."

Hungary and Transylvania have, at various pe-
riods, been as famous for bandits as Spain or Italy;
although their exploits have been but little known
in Western Europe. About twenty-five years a-
go, a formidable band spread terror over eastern
Hungary and Transylvania. For a long time, ev-
ery attempt to subdue them, and every plan to
surprise, failed. At length, however, on the 1st
of January, 1812, a party of twelve men, in the
morning, set out on a party to destroy the bandit
nest, and to capture the chief of the band, who was
said to be in the mountains of the country.
The party consisted of twelve men, and three as a pre-
caution, and they were armed with fire arms, and
a few days after, they reached the place where the
bandit was said to be. They found the bandit's
nest, and they found the bandit's chief, who was
said to be the most formidable of the band. They
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JACKSONVILLE

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURS.

II. NO. 1.

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

BY J. F. GRANT.

\$2.50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year. All subscriptions are paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an agreement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Advertisements handed in without directions as to number of insertions, will be published until forbidden accordingly. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

COTTON & FORWARDING WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have taken the

Ware-House in East Wetumpka, owned and lately conducted by T. W. Fleming & Co., and are now prepared to receive and forward cotton, to Merchants and Planters in the interior, and also for the

Storage of Cotton.

They respectfully ask a share of public patronage, and pledge themselves to spare no exertions to give satisfaction.

J. N. LIGHTNER.

WM. MILLER.

J. N. B. Liberal advances made on Cotton stored with them, on Merchandise on Consignment. June 29, 1837.—Gm.

LAND

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned wishes to sell a valuable tract of Land containing three hundred and thirty-two acres, lying immediately adjoining White Plains, Benton County. The land is fertile, well watered, has forty-five or fifty acres cleared and under fence. There is also on the place a dwelling house, Grist Mill and Cotton Gin. Any person wishing to purchase, will call on the undersigned from whom they can learn the terms, &c.

JOHN M. NEAL.

Aug. 10, 1837.—lf.

100 LABORERS WANTED ON THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be given, and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The hands will be well fed and treated.

Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line.

Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.

Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—lf.

The Jacksonville paper will please publish the above, and forward their account to this Office for collection.

O'Neill Michaux & Thomas, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, MOBILE.
Oct. 19, 1837.—Sm.

SCHOOL LAND FOR SALE. WILL be offered for sale on the premises on the 25th January, 1838, the School Section in township 13, Range 9 East in the Coosa Land District. TERMS OF SALE—as prescribed for the sale of said land by an act of the legislature of the State of Alabama.

WM. SCOTT, } Com.
SPARTAN ALLEN, }

January 4th, 1838.—St.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by Elcanor Bearden, a Sorrel Mare

Poney, with some Saddle Spots on her back, and a star in her forehead, thirteen hands high, sixteen or eighteen years old, and gray headed.—Appraised to fifty dollars November 10th, 1837, by Moses Dean & N. R. Bradshaw.

Test. JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK. C. C.

Dec. 14, 1837.—St.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

He has settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality.

His office is in Jacksonville.

NECESSITY.

I AM compelled to have money, therefore I must solicit my friends to pay me their accounts, without delay, as I do not wish to coerce payment, but must do so in a few days on all

debts due me, if not paid.

Dec. 28, 1837.—St.

J. M. MITCHELL.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale a House and Lot in the town of Jacksonville. The Lot has on it a good new house, and other necessary buildings; it is in the north-west part of town, above and adjacent to the town Spring. A bargain may be made by any person applying to the 22d of this month, at which time it will be sold to the highest bidder. Terms on the day of sale.

THOMAS T. ST.

Jan. 11, 1838.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Post Office Department, Dec. 4, 1837.

Sir: On the 1st of July last the post routes of the United States in operation were, as nearly as can be ascertained, 741,242 miles in extent, and the annual transportation of the mails upon them 32,597,006 miles, viz:

On horses and sulkeys 11,999,282

In stages and coaches 18,804,700

In steamboats and railroad cars 1,793,024

The increase of routes in operation during the preceding year was 22,978 miles, and of the annual transportation 5,018,620.

From the 1st of January next, the post routes covered by contracts will be at least 142,877 miles in length, and the rate of annual transportation upon them 36,228,962 miles.

The number of post offices in the United States on the 1st of July last was 11,767, showing an increase of 676 within the preceding year.

The number of post offices established within the year was 956; the number discontinued 280; and the changes of postmasters, 2,235.

The number of post offices on the 1st instant was 12,099.

The postmasters generally perform their duties with admirable fidelity and precision.

The number of contractors in the mail service during the last year was 1,682. Of these, 430 have been fined more or less for various delinquencies, and the aggregate of fines imposed, and deductions made, during the year, is \$44,705.95.

Most of the contractors have always been energetic and faithful, and among the rest there has been, within the last year, a very sensible improvement.

The revenue of the Department for the last year, including an estimate for the present year, is \$54,137,056.59.

The expenditures, including an estimate of demands not adjusted, was \$3,800,847.75.

Excess of revenue over expenditure \$50,336,208.84.

The increase of the whole year was 204 per cent. over the revenue of the preceding year, producing \$228,834.59 more than was estimated.

Detailed statements with estimates for the coming year will be laid before Congress in obedience to the act of 1836.

On the first instant the Department had bank funds \$430,653.57.

Specific in post offices reported subject to draft 410,662.81.

Total funds on hand \$841,316.38.

In consequence of the failure of Congress to reduce the postage at the last annual session, arrangements have been made to improve the mail service beyond the extent of the accruing revenue, so as to absorb the surplus. The career of improvement has been arrested by apprehensions of a reduction of revenue, and the service contracted for is at present contemplated.

The following improvements have been made in the time of transmitting intelligence within the last two years, viz:

FROM NEW YORK.

To Washington, D. C. 1 day 8 hours. 1 day 0 hours.

Richmond, Va. 2 " 13 " 1 " 13 "

Haleigh, N. C. 3 " 22 " 2 " 7 "

Columbia, S. C. 6 " 3 " 3 " 5 "

Charleston, S. C. 6 " 19 " 3 " 16 "

Millidgeville, Ga. 7 " 15 " 3 " 21 "

Montgomery, Ala. 10 " 3 " 4 " 19 "

Mobile, Ala. 12 " 12 " 5 " 17 "

New Orleans, La. 13 " 11 " 6 " 19 "

Wheeling, Va. 3 " 19 " 2 " 8 "

Columbus, O. 4 " 16 " 2 " 23 "

Indianapolis, Ia. 7 " 14 " 3 " 19 "

Vandalia, Ill. 11 " 15 " 4 " 15 "

St. Louis, Mo. 13 " 10 " 4 " 23 "

Cincinnati, O. 5 " 17 " 3 " 14 "

Louisville, Ky. 7 " 18 " 4 " 8 "

Nashville, Tenn. 9 " 20 " 5 " 6 "

Huntsville, Ala. 11 " 22 " 5 " 20 "

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

To Montgomery, Ala. 3 days 21 hours. 2 days 0 hours.

Huntsville, Ala. 8 " 5 " 3 " 2 "

Nashville, Tenn. 10 " 0 " 3 " 18 "

Louisville, Ky. 43 " 0 " 4 " 17 "

Cincinnati, O. 14 " 11 " 5 " 17 "

Columbus, O. 16 " 9 " 6 " 7 "

Pittsburg, Pa. 18 " 5 " 7 " 8 "

These are the results of the Express Mails. The ordinary mails have also been expedited.

FROM NEW YORK.

To Wheeling, Va. 3 days 11 hours. 2 days 19 hours.

Columbus, O. 4 " 16 " 3 " 5 "

Cincinnati, O. 5 " 17 " 4 " 6 "

Louisville, Ky. 7 " 8 " 5 " 4 "

Memphis, Tenn. 13 " 20 " 7 " 20 "

Natchez, Mi. 16 " 19 " 11 " 13 "

New Orleans, La. by the Western route 17 " 18 " 13 " 4 "

Albany, N. Y. 1 " 10 " 0 " 23 "

Buffalo, N. Y. 2 " 20 " 2 " 11 "

Washington, D. C. 2 " 2 " 1 " 19 "

Haverhill, N. H. 2 " 16 " 1 " 22 "

Concord, N. H. 1 " 22 " 1 " 14 "

Augusta, Me. 3 " 9 " 3 " 5 "

Of course, the whole intermediate, adjacent and more remote regions of the Union, are benefited by this increase of Expedition.

The advancement of the Department respects is equally satisfactory.

Post office.

Miles of mail routes, up

Contract

Miles of annual transportation

In 1837

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The

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for refusal to pay in gold, and

doubted that nearly the whole

paid in that currency, also, the collections

not appear among the years and days on the

note on Mr. Patton's resolution of yesterday,

nor was his objection entered on the journal,

it would not appear that he was present on

the occasion.

The SPEAKER informed the gentleman

that, as he had not answered either "ay" or

"no" when his name was called, his name,

as a matter of course, could not be recorded.

Mr. ADAMS. I moved at the time that

the answer I gave should be entered on the

journal, but the Speaker said it was not in

order. I then requested that it might be

entered on the journal that I made the

motion, and that it was declared to be out of

order.

The SPEAKER again informed Mr. A.

that the reason it did not appear on the journal

was that it was not in order; and referred

him to a case precisely of the same nature

which occurred during the first session

of the last Congress, and which had been so

decided by the House.

Mr. ADAMS, after some further remarks,

moved that the journal be so amended as

to include his objection to the resolution,

and his reasons therefor, in the following

words:

"I hold the resolution to be a violation of

the Constitution of the United States, of the

right of my constituents, and of the people of

the United States to petition, and of my right

to freedom of speech, as a member of this

House."

Mr. BOON moved to lay the motion to amend

on the table.

Mr. ADAMS asked for the yeas and nays,

which were refused, and the motion

to lay on the table was agreed to without a

count.

Mr. CAMBRELENG, from the committee

of Ways and Means, reported a bill making

appropriations for certain fortifications

of the United States for the year 1838:

read twice, and committed to a Com-

mittee of the Whole on the state of the

Union.

Mr. CAMBRELENG, from the same committee,

also reported a bill making appropriations

for the support of the army of the United

States for the year 1838: read twice, and com-

mitted to a Committee of the Whole on the

state of the Union.

Mr. MERCER, desired to inquire of

the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and

Means, if it was intended to report any bill

touching the clearing out of the raft of Red

River, of the Cumberland road.

Mr. Cambreleung replied that those bills

were under the charge of the gentleman from

Kentucky (Mr. Pope) and at that time in his

hands.

Mr. Cambreleung, from the same Committee

reported the Senate bill to remit the duties

upon certain goods destroyed by fire in the

city of New York; which was committed to a

Committee of the Whole on the state of the

Union.

Mr. Smith, from the same committee, reported

a bill providing for the reorganization of

the Treasury Department.

The bill having been read twice,

Mr. S. explained that the bill was substantially

the same as had been heretofore con-

sidered, and as it was a matter of great in-

terest to the department that it should be

passed as speedily as possible, he moved that

it be made the special order for the first Wed-

nesday in January.

Mr. E. WHITSLEY expressed a hope

that, after the inconvenience so often experi-

enced, no more special orders would be adopted.

The

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amount received by contractors

from collection offices during

quarter ending

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Mr. C. then observed, that if he alone were interested in the matter, he would not have called the attention of the House to a paragraph emanating from an irresponsible letter-writer, but as other members, Messrs. Bouldin and Johnson of Virginia, as well as himself were involved in the charge, he deemed

committee that a sub-committee be appointed to read all these memorials *seriatim*; and I should, by way of assurance that the selected committee would do its duty, ask the House to appoint the Committee on Manufactures (of which Mr. Adams is chairman) to perform that task in their leisure hours. Then, undoubtedly, all these forty-five memorials would be read upon this novel, this fresh, this interesting question. But if the majority of that committee are so reprehensible, if they merit the contempt and scorn of this nation, if the gentleman from Massachusetts is so horrified at their conduct, pray what must the gentleman think of the *minority* of that committee who did not ask for the reading of the very petitions they advocated when the question was three times brought before the committee. What was the question then before the House and the country

regary, and many other important principles of the administration. He was then the advocate of the more appealing to our sympathies in behalf of the poor negroes and ignorant whites of this District. Now, he had espoused the cause of the powerful, moneyed and more land speculator, withholding all his sympathy from the poor, but industrious and enterprising settler on the public domain. Indeed, Mr. C. said, Senator from Kentucky had gone further and denounced the settlers as violators of the law, who had "expulsed" and "seized upon" the public property, and were entitled to no favor. Sir, said Mr. C. although it is not the time to discuss the claims of that meritorious class of citizens, I cannot pass by these unjust and abusive denunciations without some notice. Even in regard to the amount of money received, he said, it was a question of interest with the Government. It could be found, on a review of the history of our land sales under the cash system, that land had sold more rapidly during the existence of theemption law than at any other period. It would be, moreover, more than the average excess, above the minimum received, since the commencement of that system, had not been more than three cents per acre. Lot the Commissioner from Kentucky wait till the report of the Committee of the General Land Office comes in, responding to a resolution which had been adopted at the session on his (Mr. C's) motion, and he would see that the Government gained nothing in money, by selling the public land at auction. The true question would be found to be, whether the Government ought to put its land up at auction, and sell it to combinations of speculators or little more, and thereby place

The four brothers, all armed, went to the residence of Mr. A. G. Ward, in Shielby co., on the Evening of the 22d inst. They asked if Albert Ward and Col. Ward were within, and they were told that Col. Ward was there, but that Albert was absent. They were conducted into the room in which

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

On Friday afternoon last, a most awful occurrence took place in Louisville. Capt. Clarendon E. Dix entered the Mechanics Saving Institution for the purpose of committing robbery, it is supposed, but being detected by Mr. H. S. Julian, attempted to take his (Julian's) life, who escaped into the street after receiving several wounds in the back of the head. The alarm was given, the

After the reading of the Journal,
25. CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 1, 1892.

Mr. C. then observed, that if he alone were interested in the matter, he would not have called the attention of the House to a paragraph emanating from an irresponsible letter-writer, but as other members, Messrs. Bouldin and Johnson of Virginia, as well as himself were involved in the charge, he deemed it his duty to call attention to it.

Was committed to the person of Col. Edw

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HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Mr. H. S. Julian, the Treasurer of the Mechanics Savings Institution, on returning from his dinner, found the door of the Banking house fastened. He soon succeeded in forcing, and, on entering, saw Capt. Clarendon E. Dix standing before him with the cancelling hammer of the Bank in his hand. Dix instantly rushed upon Julian and struck him two or three times on the head with the hammer but the latter wrenched the instrument from his hand and rushed out of the door, and immediately afterwards, heard the report of a pistol. The alarm was of course given, and several citizens entered the Bank, and found that Dix had not himself through the head, after having entered by the entrance of Julian, murdered the Mr. Owen Parker, by striking him on the forehead with the hammer, and crushing in his skull, the whole of one side of his skull, and was struggling in the last agonies of death. He was discovered. We saw Dix at about 10 o'clock yesterday, when he was still breathing, but about half an hour afterwards he died of blood had streamed from his wounds. Mr. Julian's wounds, it is feared, are serious, but strong hopes are entertained.

...awer of the Bank was found open
doubt, that Capt. Dix entered
purpose of committing robbery

POETRY.

THE DEATH OF THE FLOWERS.

The melancholy days are come—the saddest of the year,
Of wailing winds, and naked woods, and meadows brown
And hushed, and sere,
Heaped in the billows of the grove the summer leaves
lie dead.
They rustle to the eddying wind, and to the rabbit's
tread;
The robin and the wren are flown—and from the
shrub the jay,
And from the wood-top caws the crow through all the
day.

Where are the flowers, the bright young flowers, that
smiled beneath the feet;
Of hues so passing beautiful, and breath so passing
sweet!
Alas! they all are in their graves—the gentle race of
flowers.
Are lying on their lowly beds with the fair and good
of ours.

The rain is falling on their graves—but the cold No-
vember rain
Can not out from the gloomy earth the lovely ones
again.

The wind flower and the violet, they perished long ago,
And the brier rose and the orchid, died amid the sum-
mer's glow,
But on the hill the golden rod, and the aster in the wood,
And the yellow sun-flower by the brook in autumn
beauty stood.
Till fell the frost from the clear cold Heaven, as falls
the plague on men,
And the blossoms never smiled again by upland glade
or glen.

And now, when comes the calm mid-day—as still such
days will come,
To call the squirrel and the bee from out their win-
try home;
When the sound of dropping nuts is heard, though all
the trees are still,
And twinkle in the smoky light the waters of the rill,
The south wind searches for the flowers whose frag-
rance late he bore,
And sighs to find them in the wood and by the stream
no more.

And then I think of one who in her youthful beauty died,
The fair meek blossom that grew up & faded by my side,
In the cold moist earth we laid her, when the forest
cast the leaf,
And we wept that one so lovely should have a life so
brief.

Yet not, I think it was, that one like that young friend
of ours,
So gentle and so beautiful should perish with the
flowers.

THE GAMESTER—BY GODWIN.

No one who has not felt, can possibly im-
agine to himself the tortures of a gamester;
of a gamester like me, who played for the
improvement of his fortune; who played with
the recollection of a wife and children, dear-
er to him than the blood that bubbled through
the arteries of his heart; who might be said,
like the savages of Germany, to make his
relations the stake for which he threw; who
saw all my own happiness and all theirs,
through the long vista of life, depending on
the turn of a card!

All bodily racks and torments are nothing
compared with certain states of the human
mind. The gamester would be the most pit-
iable, if he were not the most despicable
creature that exists. Arrange ten bits of
painted paper in a certain order, and he is
ready to go wild with the extravagance of
his joy. He is only restrained by some re-
mains of shame from dancing about the
room, and displaying the violence of his spir-
it by every sort of freak and absurdity. At
another time his hopes have been gradually
worked up into a paroxysm—an unexpected
turn arrives, and he is made the most mis-
erable of men. Never shall I cease to re-
member the strange sensation I have repeat-
edly felt in the instantaneous sinking of the spir-
its, the conscious fire that spread over my
visage, the anger in my eye, the burning
dryness of my throat, the sentiment that in
a moment I was to be overwhelmed with curses
the cards, the stake, my own existence, and
all mankind.

How every malignant and insufferable
passion seemed to rush upon my soul! What
nights of dreadful solitude and despair did I
repeatedly pass, during the progress of my
ruin! It was the night of the soul! My
mind was wrapped in a gloom that could not
be pierced! My heart was oppressed with a
weight, that no power human or divine,
was equal to remove! My eyeballs seemed
to press down with an invincible burden!
My eyeballs were ready to start and burst
from their sockets! I lay motionless, the victim
of ineffable horror! The whole endless night
did seem to be filled with one vast, appalling
immovable idea. It was a stupor, more in-
supportable and tremendous than the utmost
whirl of pain, or the fiercest agony of exqui-
site perception!

In the Southern Literary Messenger.

LIKES AND DISLIKES.

A great many more things than I

like soup in hot weather—tremen-
dous like soup much at any time
a little animal that my un-
der-ling to kill, has
and a watery grave in it
being is enough.

like groups of people
porch when a great
at him through the
reminds me of coffee
he canvass at a monkey
vine peace in his pock-

pantalets for grown up
very well for children
in disputation, as the ol-
he—, &c.

usily, for an impertinent
when I am talking on pri-

vate business; and after finding out what we
are upon, decline to move off. I feel ready
to take hold of him.

I dislike for a man to put his arm around
me, or take hold of my elbow, when we are
upon a morning's walk. I greatly prefer
that he should keep at a respectable dis-
tance.

I dislike to see men or women ashamed of
poverty, and attempt to make the impression
on the world that they are rich when they are
not so.—It's a contemptible device.

I dislike greens, but am fond of good ba-
con.

I rather dislike, a dog, and abominate, a
cat.

I have a holy horror of gossips, be they
men or women; and never see one without
having an ague, or a fit.

—

The most outrageous and brutal act we
have ever heard of—says the Mobile Chroni-
cle—and one which ought to affix an ever-
lasting stigma upon the habit of wearing
Bowie knives, occurred in the Legislature of
Arkansas, on the 4th inst. A Western pa-
per says that the Speaker of the House of
Representatives of the General Assembly of
Arkansas (Mr. Wilson of Clarke county,)
rushed from the Chair upon Mr. Anthony,
of Randolph county, with a drawn Bowie
knife, and though resisted by his antagonist
with a similar weapon, he almost instantly
despatched him. The provocation was a
personal remark aimed at the Speaker by the
unfortunate member. Wilson was forthwith
arrested by the civil authorities, and his
name stricken from the roll of the House, by
a nearly unanimous vote. Such a monster
ought to be hanged for thus violating the re-
spect alone which is due to a formal legisla-
tive body. If Arkansas does not make an
example of him her society will well merit
the epithet of brutal.

ARKANSAS.

On the first Monday of the present month,
a rencontre took place on the floor of the
House of Representatives of the Arkansas
Legislature, between the Speaker, Mr. Wil-
son, and Major Anthony, a member from
Randolph county, which resulted in the im-
mediate death of Major Anthony. In the
Louisville Advertiser, of the 23rd, we find
the following extracts of a letter, which con-
tains more particulars than we have seen
elsewhere:

"Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Lit-
tle Rock, to a friend in Louisville, dated
Dec. 10, 1837.

"We had an unfortunate scene enacted
before us a day or two since. Our Speaker,
in consequence of a supposed insult offered
by a member, came down from his seat, ar-
med with a Bowie knife, and was met by
his antagonist, Major Anthony, with another.
The encounter lasted but a moment,
when Anthony was left dead on the floor,
and the Speaker was left with one hand near-
ly cut off, and the other severely wounded.
The occurrence produced great excitement.
The House, to protect its character, expelled
the Speaker. Col. Wilson—a man who has,
for years filled the chair, was President of
the convention, and in every respect an am-
iable man, but violent in his feelings."

The Arkansas Times and Advocate of the
11th, corroborates the main fact, but declines
any thing like a narrative of the transaction.
The reason of this is obvious enough. The
editor is not anxious to impair the character
of his State, by giving publicity to all the
incidents of this extraordinary tragedy.

Frankfort Commonwealth.

THE FRUITS OF GOOD TILLAGE.—We
remember to have read somewhere of an old
gentleman who owned a large vineyard.
Besides his farm he was blessed with two
daughters. On the marriage of the eldest he
portioned her off with one third of his farm,
and behold the remaining acres produced
quite as much fruit and wine as before.
Soon after he married his younger daughter
and gave her an equal dowry with the first
and still the remaining third of his soil yield-
ed as much as his entire original plantation.
Good farmers will see no mystery in this.
The moral of the story, is, that as this farm
becomes small he cultivated it more and the
same amount of labor on a few acres will
make it produce the fruit of many.

There is a great difference between bad
tillage and good tillage. Some farmers—
earth scrapers, merely scratch up the soil
and after dropping their seed haphazard, trust
to the chance of the season. It is not won-
dered at that such tamperers have to scratch
hard for a living. We have heard many
complain that large farms did not pay the
expense of their cultivation—the manure is
too expensive to use. The earth was there-
fore lazily scratched up sufficient to destroy
the face of the soil, and the seed thrown away
upon it. We need not say that such farmers
have but little grain to sell, and not much
money these hard times, to put out at in-
terest.

Take another case, however; that of the
farmer who makes his farm his pride, who
means to show his labor and skill upon every
acre, and mark the difference! The land
pays treble value upon its surface for all
that has been bestowed upon it. The owner
enriches the soil, and the soil in its turn en-
riches its owner.

Whatever portion of the soil is cultivated,
should be well cultivated. The point should be,

not too many, but rich acres. The means
whereby husbandry is improved and facilitat-
ed should be studied and employed. By
such careful attention, a continual pleasure
will be found in agricultural pursuits, which
will heighten the rewards of good tillage.

"All plants, whether in garden or field,
or forest, if in rows, should be placed in the
direction of North and South, in order to
admit the sun's rays every day equally to
both sides of the rows."

It appears that, during the dreadful "car-
riage," as it has been called, of the cholera
at Palermo, no less than one thousand were
sometimes carried off, in a single night be-
tween sunset and sunrise—that being the
period of its greatest ravages. In ten days
one third of the population was hurried into
eternity.

We are apt to value ourselves more in ex-
posing the faults of others, than in correct-
ing our own.

Presentment.—About three years ago, a young
lady came from London on a visit to a relative
near Bolton Abbey, and with a presentment that
she should be drowned in the Strid, of mournful
memory; For some time she refused to visit it;
but at last, overcome by the persuasions and ridi-
cule of her friends, consented to do so. On ap-
proaching the water, which was 45 feet deep,
she threatened, with seeming levity, to leap in
exclaiming, "I am going!" A piercing shriek
followed; she had taken the fatal plunge! A
gentleman, a few yards below seized her bonnet;
but the strings broke, and she was drowned!

A KNOWING "COON.—Two passengers, coming
down the Mississippi in a steambot, were shoot-
ing birds, etc. on shore from the deck. Some
sportsman converse ensued in which one remark-
ed that he would turn his back to no one in kill-
ing racoons—that he had repeatedly shot forty in
a day. "What o' that?" said a Kentuckian; "I
make nothing of killing a hundred 'coon a day,
ord'ary luck." "Do you know Capt. Scott, of
our State?" asked a Tennesseean bystander.
"He now is something like a shot. A hundred
times I have never missed, and the 'coons know
it. To-day, the day he leveled at an old 'un in a
high tree. The varmint looked at him a minute,
and then bawled out, 'Hillo, Captain Scott! is that
you?' 'Yes,' was the reply. 'Well don't shoot,'
said he; 'it's no use hold on; it'll come down; I
give in!' which he did." It is unnecessary to add
that this was the last hunting story.

CASTINGS.

CONSISTING OF Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans,
Andirons, Plough moulds, &c.
Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the
store of
December 21, 1837.—tf.

CHATTOOGA ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this institution, would inform
the public that their building will be com-
pleted and ready for the reception of students by the first
Monday in January, 1838.
The Institution will be conducted by MR. & MRS.
BRYAN.

Terms of Tuition:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic
Per session five and a half months, - - - \$6 00
English Grammar, Geography, Natural Phil-
osophy, per session five and a half months, \$8 00
Chemistry, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Mathe-
matics, &c. per session, - - - \$10 00
Latin and Greek, per session, - - - \$12 00
Painting, per session, - - - \$16 00
Music on the piano, per session, - - - \$24 00
Music and painting by an Assistant.
Good boarding can be had at convenient distance,
in respectable families.

The situation of our institution is healthy and re-
tired, on Chattooga River, near Mr. James Price's. The
Soil is good, and we can boast of our fertile soil
also, from the experience and competency of the
Principal, we can promise to secure to its Pupils, the
advantages of a useful education.
By order of the Board,
F. KERBY, Chairman.

SAM'L FINDLEY, Secretary.

Chattooga Academy, December 21st, 1837.—2t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John
A. D. McReynolds, deceased, are hereby not-
ified to come forward and make payment; and
all persons having claims against it will pre-
sent them duly authenticated, within the time pre-
scribed by law, or they will be barred.
ELIJAH LLOYD, EXECUTOR.

December 7, 1837.—4-6t.

WARE-HOUSE

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscribers have purchased the well known
Ware-House, situated in East Wetumpka,
near the Steamboat landing—formerly owned by Wm.
J. Couch, and recently occupied by James H. Cooper
offer their services to the Merchants and Planters gen-
erally. They are now prepared for the STORAGE
of COTTON and MERCHANDISE of all descriptions,
and assure those who may favor them with their busi-
ness, that the greatest possible care and despatch will
be observed in the forwarding of Goods and Ship-
ment of Cotton. The undersigned hope that by in-
dustry and proper attention to merit a liberal share of
public patronage.
F. WILSON & CO.
Wetumpka, September 18, 1837.—3m.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala.
will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb,
Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional
services to the citizens of the above named counties,
and to the public in general; and he hopes, by indefat-
igable attention to business, to merit the confidence
of the public, and meet the approbation of those who
may entrust him with business. He pledges himself,
that business committed to his management, shall be
promptly attended to.
April 27, 1837.—tf.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.

A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, late-
ly compiled from various authors,
BY REV. DAVID BRYAN
For Sale at this Office.

LAST CALL.

THE undersigned would again ear-
nestly solicit those indebted to him,
and who have thus far disregarded other calls, to
come forward immediately and make payment. This
is positively the last notice, and if neglected, urgent
necessity will compel him to place their notes and ac-
counts in the hands of an officer for collection.
Jan. 4, 1838.
E. CUNNINGHAM.

Administrator's Notice.

THE creditors of the estate of John G. Arnold,
deceased, are hereby notified to lay in their
claims to me, within the time prescribed
by law, or they will be barred.
ROBERT BELL, Sheriff,
& Administrator, by order of the Orphan's
Court of Cherokee County.
Dec 14, 1837.—4t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John
Turner, deceased, will please come forward
and make settlement. His individual and part-
nership concern of Turner & Ellison are all in-
cluded. All persons having claims against the
estate will please present them.
ZACHARIAH ELLISON, Ex'rs.
B. D. TURNER,
Nov. 16, 1837.

TOWNS LOTS FOR SALE
In Jacksonville.

ON Monday the 22d January next the under-
signed will sell to the highest bidder on the
premises, between 50 and 100 LOTS, of
various sizes in the town of Jacksonville.
Between thirty and forty of the above lots are
situated on Broad Street south of the court house,
and most of the balance lie on the beautiful emi-
nence south west of the square commanding a
fine view of the mountains, the town and the sur-
rounding country, and conveniently situated with
regard to water.

There are on some of the lots first rate and
very convenient brick yards and lime kilns. Also
some, with fine spring water running through
them, and many of the large lots well timbered,
so that persons wishing situations for mechanical
business, private residences, farming or grazing
can be supplied. There is no tract of land in the
county of better soil than the one on which the
above lots are located, which has been proved by
the production of corn, cotton, and garden ve-
getables for the last two or three years.

The location of Jacksonville is favorably differ-
ent from most villages being in the midst of a large
healthy valley embracing good water and fertile
soil, consequently the growing wealth of the
neighborhood must advance the improvement of
the village.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.
THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD,
JACOB FORNEY,
T. A. WALKER,
JOHN D. HOKE.
Dec. 21, 1837.—td.

The State of Alabama,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphan's Court, November 28th, 1837.

ON the petition of James Phillips, Administra-
tor, for the sale of the following described tract of
Land—the East-half of the South-east quarter
of Section twenty-three in Township twenty-
four Range three east, in the Huntsville Land Dis-
trict.

It is ordered, that publication be made for forty
days in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all
the devisees and other persons interested in said
real estate, to appear before the Judge of said
Court, at the Court House in the Town of Ash-
ville, and county aforesaid on the second Monday
in January next, to show cause why the sale of
said real estate shall not then be ordered.

Copy Test. JOSHUA W. HOOPER,
Dec. 1837.—6t. CLERK, c. c.

TAKEN UP by David Hammett liv-
ing on Cahulga Creek, a Flea bit-
ten Gray Horse, about ten years old
four feet six inches high, a scar on his
left hind foot below the pasture joint—appraised to
thirty dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.
Dec. 27, 1837.—3t.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the best Farming lands
in Russell and Barbour Counties for sale low,
and on accommodating terms. Any quantity and
quality will be sold to accommodate the purchas-
er. On some lands good Indian Improvements
and well watered and healthy—adapted to Cotton
and Corn.

Call on the subscriber living twenty miles west
of Columbus, Geo. on the old Montgomery Road,
at the Big-Spring or Land-Port, in Russell Co.
Alabama.

THOMAS R. MANGHAM,
General Agent for Land Company.
January 4th, 1838.—tf.

\$1000 REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension of WILL-
IAM ARNOLD, who murdered Thomas
Nesbit in this place by shooting him through the
body on the night of the 8th inst. Arnold is about
thirty-three years old—five feet eight or nine in-
ches high, square and rather stout in his form—
wide between the cheek bones, blue eyes, and tol-
erably light complexion, speaks rather slowly,
and is remarkably cool and deliberate upon all
occasions, he served in the Senate at the late ses-
sion of the Legislature of this State from the coun-
ties of Benton Randolph and Talladega, \$250 will
be given to any person who apprehends him in
the county, \$500 to any one who takes him out of
this county and in this State, \$1,000 to any one
who takes him out of this State, in every case he
must be delivered to the officers of Justice in this
county.

JOHN NESBIT.

January 11th, 1838.—tf.

LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Alexandria,
Va. which if not taken out by the 1st of Ap-
ril, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead
letters.

Boyd John Hon. 2
Black Michael 2
Burrows James 2
Bannon Green H. O. 2
Dunham Adam C. 2
Davis George 2
Fields Albert 2
Gray William 2
Lloyd Green D. 2
Griffin Madison Jas. 2
Givens E. L. 2
McCaslin Enoch 2
McClellan Mr. 2
Magill J. D. Doctr. 2
Mormon Joshua 2
Payne John J. 2
Phillips Reuben 2
Pearson Thomas 2
Sheppard Thomas T. 2
Sheppard Julius C. 2
Owen Stanley 2
P. H. PEARSON, P. M.
Jan. 1, 1838.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Benton Orphan's Court.

THIS day came Horatio Griffin and Mos-
es Whitesides, Administrators of the estate of
John K. Sterling, deceased, and filed their
accounts and vouchers for final settlement, and
their administration on said estate. It is there-
fore ordered by the Court, that forty days no-
tice be given in the Jacksonville Republican, re-
quiring all persons interested in said estate to ap-
pear at the Court-House in the town of Jack-
sonville, on the first Monday of March next, to
show cause, if any they have; why said account
and vouchers should not be allowed. January the
6th, 1838. C. A. GREEN, JUDGE c. c.
A true Copy from the Minutes.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK c. c.
January 11, 1838.—6t.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles
Gillaspie, deceased, are hereby notified to
coming forward and make payment; and all persons
having claims against said estate, will present
them duly authenticated within the time pre-
scribed by law or they will be barred.
R. E. SAWYER, Administrator.
Gaylesville, Ala. January 1st, 1838.—6t.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Jackson-
ville on the 30th Dec. 1837.

Alexander Arthur	Kelly Rev. Christopher
Allen William K.	Kincannon Franklin
Anderson Samuel	L
Bale John	Lackey John
Bass Ingram	Lands Jas. & Isaac
Barnwell Robert	Lane Robert L.
or Lemuel Clayton	Lane Robert or
Bennet Willis V.	Martin Pearce
Beers Benjamin	Lane & King
Black John jr.	Larhorn Joseph P.
Do. Hannah	Lee John
Do. John R.	Little Hiram
Borders Mrs. Cynthia	Lipsey Isaac D.
or Mrs. Wm. C.	do. Isaac
Brown James	Maddox Geo. W.
Brower John	Minton Sylvanus
Burden Joel	Morris Joseph
Cahill Aquilla	McCartney John
Collins James A.	do. Barney
Campbell William	McDaniel James
do. Wm. B.	McDonald Charles
Cassidy M. S.	McKinzie J.
Chambers Robert	Nimmon Lewis
Chandler John jr.	P
Clay John	Palmer Russell
Clayton Lemuel	Pellum Richard
Cooper James S.	Pinkston Jos. F.
Coyland and Lane	Ponder Nathl.
Corbett John	Price William
Cowan miss Catharine	R
Davis miss Mary	Reinro David
do. Larkin	Rices Thomas
Drummond Henry	Roberts John
Dunn Madison	Rungan Claiburn
Embry John W.	Russel Jas. B.
Evans Wm. P.	S
Gandy Joseph	Sampson Mr.
Genry C.	Smith Jno. W. G.
Gilbert Wm.	do. John
Graham John	do. Allen E.
Griffin Horatio	Starr Jno. D.
Grubbs Allen	Strain James
Hair John	Stockton R. & C.
Hamilton Jas. C.	Swan Joseph L.
Harper Robert	Teague Elijah
Hartle James	Thrasher Thomas
Haulon David	Turkey John
Henderson, E. & Co.	Walker D. P.
Hill miss Emeline	do. Mrs. Elizabeth M.
do. miss Sarah E.	Watts Jno. B.
Holmes John T.	Wells Thomas
Honey John	Willson Miss Catharine
Hopper Thomas	or James Moore
Hoss Jacob	Wright Rufus W.
Howell Joshua	do. Miss Sicily C.
Johnson Mr.	Wynn Matthew

JNO. D. HOKE, P. M.

Jan. 4th, 1838.—3t.

Administrator's Sale.

ON Wednesday the 24th day of January next,
I shall sell to the highest bidder, all the
property of William Johnson, deceased, at the
late residence of the deceased, at Alexandria,
among which is

Three Negroes;
To-wit: MARY, 34 years of age, and child,
and ELIZA 10 years of age. Terms will be
made known on the day of sale.

All persons indebted to the estate of Wil-
liam Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to
come forward and make payment; and all per-
sons having claims against said estate will pre-
sent them duly authenticated, within the time pre-
scribed by law, or they will be barred.

A. P. WADE, Administrator.

December 28, 1837.—4-6t.

WM. R. HINTON,
Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANT.

INFORMS his friends and the Planters and Mer-
chants generally, that he will continue the busi-
ness, and be glad to receive a portion of their
patronage.—His best references will be to those
for whom he done business the last season.

BLANKS

Of every description neatly ex-
ecuted, & kept constantly on hand
for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties
can be furnished with such blank
they use, upon the shortest no-
tice, & on reasonable terms.

BUNKLEY CASE.

No case has ever occurred in the history of Georgia, which has produced so high and universal an excitement as the case in question. Jesse L. Bunkley was born in Jones county, where he lived and was well known from his wild and reckless eccentricities, until he was a man grown. After an absence on the part of Bunkley of fourteen years, a man appears in Jones county who represents himself to be the real stow-away, Jesse L. Bunkley, and claims consequently a large estate to which the said Jesse L. was the lawful heir. After curiosity had become satiate, and wonder had fallen asleep, justice awoke, and seizing the impostor, placed him at the bar, where he was tried for swindling, etc. The trial was a very long and tedious one, and after the examination of some 120 witnesses, the prisoner was proven to be, not Jesse L. Bunkley, but Elijah Barber, formerly of Gwinnett county. Being thus convicted of imposture, the Court sentenced him to five years confinement in the penitentiary. He has certainly succeeded to a very ample and secure estate.

Sentinel and Herald.

Under all circumstances there is but one honest course, and that is to do right, and trust the consequences in Divine Providence. "Duties are ours; events are God's." Policy, with all her cunning, can devise no rule so safe, salutary and effective as this simple maxim.

Marriage is like money—seem to want it and you never get it.

SUM OF HUMAN HAPPINESS.

"Were I offered the choice," said Byron, "either to live over again, or to live as many years more onward, I should certainly prefer the first; yet my young days have been vastly more unhappy than I believe those of other men commonly are. I once attempted to enumerate the days I had lived—which might, according to the common use of language, be called happy. I could never make them amount to more than eleven, and I believe I have a very distinct remembrance of every one. I often ask myself, whether between the present time and the day of my death, I shall be able to make up the round dozen." Such is the total of human happiness?

An Arabian caliph, who wrote his own life, assures us that he had 14 days of happiness. Gibbon tells the story after him, and boasts that he had exceeded the commander of the faithful—he does not state how much, perhaps by double. Were I to choose my lot, I would not be a poet, though it is possible for a poet to get through life tolerably well—yet the chance is against him.

After all, a bustling man of business, one who has not leisure to think of the ills of life, nor any great acuteness of sensibility to expose him to their attacks—such a man has the best chance of happiness.

Some Frenchman, I forgot who, has stated, that to enjoy this world, one must have a good stomach and a bad heart. I think a man may have both and be very miserable.

Examples of time well improved.—ROBERT RAIKE, a printer of Gloucester, England, originated, as it is well known, the system of *Sabbath Schools*. The unhappy condition of prisoners in a country jail exciting his sympathy, it occurred to him that if the sabbath could be made subservient to purposes of instruction, an important end would be gained. Four young ladies were employed as teachers, and within a few weeks two or three hundred children were collected. The estimate number of scholars in England and Wales now exceeds a million and a half. An equal interest is felt in this country, and indeed wherever christianity in its purity prevails. The teachers provided by Raikes were paid at the rate of 22 cents per day. The instruction is now gratuitous. The moral influence to be exerted by this institution is incalculable.

THE U. STATES SENATE.

On the 4th of March, 1839, the term of service of the following gentlemen will expire:—N. P. Tallmadge, of New York; Benjamin Swift, Vt.; Daniel Webster, Massachusetts; Asher Robbins, R. I.; John M. Niles, Conn.; R. A. Bayard, Del.; Samuel L. Southard, N. J.; Samuel McKean, Pa.; Wm. C. Rives, Va.; John Black, Miss.; Jos. Kent, Md.; Thomas Morris, Ohio; John Tipton, Ind.; Thomas H. Benton, Mo.; Wm. S. Fulton, Arkansas; Lucius Lyon, Michigan.

Besides these there is a vacancy to be filled in Georgia, growing out of the resignation of Mr. King, and, perhaps, another in the place of Mr. Guthbert, of Georgia, whom it is rumored will resign his seat.

The Charleston Mercury says—"We understand that the Bank of Charleston has made an arrangement with one of the first Banking Institutions in England, to keep a direct account with them, and is prepared to buy Sterling and Foreign Exchange from purchasers of produce, and also, to supply Sterling Bills, to importers, of Foreign Goods. This is the first arrangement of this

character ever made by a bank in this city, and we consider it a highly important step towards opening a direct trade with Europe."

The New Era, a daily paper of much ability, published in New York, has formally announced its intention to abandon its neutral position, and henceforth to sustain the cause of the Democratic principles. It is under the editorship of Messrs. Richard Adams Locke and Cherun Rudd, who will prove efficient auxiliaries on behalf of true republicanism. We welcome them heartily to the democratic ranks. They give the best proof of sincerity in raising the administration banner in N. Y. at the present time when federalism is flushed with temporary success.—Pennsylvania.

How to increase your stock of bed bugs, or to be rid of them.—If you wish to increase your stock immenely, and to see them fat and lusty, scald your bedsteads once a year or oftener; but if you would drive the pestilential and annoying insect entirely from your house, mix one ounce of quicksilver with the yolk of three eggs; apply the mixture by means of a feather or quill to the holes of all your bedsteads perfectly dry, and they will not soon return—20 years experience.—New Hampshire Sentinel.

The Bill to establish a state bank, passed the House of Representatives of the Tennessee Legislature on the 22d inst. by a vote of 38 to 36. The capital of the Bank is to be five millions. It was materially amended on its third reading. All that portion pledging the State to charter additional turnpike and rail road companies was stricken out, and a general provision inserted appropriating four millions of dollars for internal improvements—of which sum 1,400,000 dollars is to be expended in East Tennessee; 1,000,000 dollars in the Western District. Thirteen hundred thousand dollars are appropriated to the construction of the Hiwassee, and the Charleston and Cincinnati rail roads, to be equally divided between them. One hundred thousand dollars are appropriated to the Common Schools of the State, and twenty-seven thousand dollars to the colleges and county academies—the colleges and academies to relinquish the lands beyond the French Broad and the Holston rivers.

Mobile Register.

MR. GRUNDY'S BILL.

The Bill now before Congress for the prevention of Steam Boat disasters, and which has passed its second reading, and been referred to a Select Committee, will, it is confidently anticipated, prove completely efficacious in putting a final period to the numerous and fatal casualties resulting generally from carelessness in steam boat navigation. By its provisions all steam vessels are subjected periodically to rigid inspection by persons well qualified—the boilers and machinery will be accurately examined and tested, every boat is to be provided with a certain number of yaws in proportion to its size and tonnage—a suction engine and hose are indispensable accompaniments to every boat and various minor requisites are detailed attending to the important object—the security of human life. Heavy penalties are proposed to be inflicted for the infringement of any of the articles of the bill. We cannot too highly laud the active benevolence which instigated Mr. Grundy in drafting the bill in question.—A provision of this kind has been long imperiously needed, and the author of it will be entitled to the fervent gratitude of the entire Union.—N. O. Bee.

THE CONSPIRACY.

When the banks stopped payment last spring, it was a prevailing opinion that the U. S. its affiliated institutions, and its political confederates, were at the bottom of the business, and that good and solvent banks were forced to suspend by them. This opinion was very general, and the idea of a CONSPIRACY to effect this foul purpose, took full possession of the public mind. We now find this CONSPIRACY has been charged upon the bank in the Pennsylvania Convention, now sitting in Philadelphia. Mr. Read, of Susquehanna, in a very able speech, charged the conspiracy upon the bank. Mr. Serrant, the President of the convention, and the attorney of the bank, descended from the chair, not only to defend the bank but to assail rudely the member from Susquehanna.

Mr. Woodward, of Luzerne county, replied with great ability to the Attorney of the bank, and others who had rushed to the rescue of the bank. The following is a paragraph from Mr. W's speech:—"Globe." "Mr. Chairman, the banks have suspended specie payments, and because the gentleman from Susquehanna ventured to assert that it was the result of a conspiracy among them, the President of the Convention attacks him violently, I think rudely.

We were told by him that the remarks of the gentleman from Susquehanna, proved the Convention to be unfit to deal with this subject, and it was very plainly intimated to us, that HERE, in this bank-bound city we must measure our phrase and weigh our words so as to suit them perfectly to "ears polite." The gentleman from Franklin is for acting on the suggestion of the President, and mak-

king the audacious offender who comes from what he calls the "woods of Susquehanna," feel the power of this Convention. They mean to expel him I suppose.

Well, I wish they would; and if the gentleman from Susquehanna has offended against propriety, just let his accusers show me when and in what particular, and if they make it manifest to me I will go with them for expelling my friend from the "woods of Susquehanna county." Yes, sir, expel him—send him home to tell the people of Susquehanna that they must send a morose and soft spoken delegate to discuss the condition of the banks—that he is too plain and offends the refined ears of the bankers. Do this, sir, and if the people in the "woods of Susquehanna county" do not send their faithful delegate back here, in a voice that will ring in gentlemen's ears till doomsday, I know nothing of them. Gentlemen should not be so disturbed by the assertion that the banks conspired to suspend specie payment. I do not undertake either to affirm or deny the conspiracy; but I do undertake to say that the people of northern Pennsylvania at least have the opinion that the suspension was by pre-concert, arrangement and understanding among the banks. Call it Conspiracy or what you will, this is the popular conviction, and I have yet to learn that it is founded in error."

An old Hartford Convention Fed. with a red nose on his face and a gold headed cane in his hand—said yesterday, that he really believed people were coming to their senses, and that if Calob Strang was alive he would be chosen Governor on Monday next by a larger majority than he obtained in the time of war. These d—d democrats, he continued must be put down, or in a little while one man will be as good as another!—Boston Statesman.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

Washington, Jan. 9, 1838.

CANADA AFFAIRS.

The Messages and accompanying documents reported to the House yesterday, came before the Senate to-day. Being read, Mr. Clay, of Ky., rose in his place severely on the conduct of those who committed the outrage upon the Caroline. The act he said, demanded ample redress. The national dignity required that the outrage should be immediately recognized an outrage against the nation, and as such should be treated by the Government.

Mr. Calhoun was opposed to discussion, and was inclined to throw cold water on the recent outrage on the Caroline. He was anxious to check all undue excitement, and for hearing the other side of the question, before he gave even his opinion on the question. In regard to the act, he was in favor of pacific measures—pacific relations. He could even find his mind sound apology for the attack—upon the Caroline, and in order to make the apology as strong as possible he reasoned the case by placing the U. S. in the attitude of Canada, and Canada in the attitude of the U. S. and asked if we have been the aggressors, should we have been ready to condemn the act. He thought not.

Mr. Clay followed in reply to Mr. Calhoun. The Senator from S. C. he said, had a right to his own opinion, and he certainly had a right to his. He was content to believe that the evidence before him, was correct, and he therefore looked upon the outrage as full of atrocity and injustice, and one which called for immediate redress. He thought no apology could be offered for such outrage. The discussion concluded after a few words or two from Mr. Benton, and the papers were referred jointly to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Finance.

A message was then received from the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to the number of Treasury notes issued, and the interest upon them since the passage of the Treasury note Bill. Mr. Webster made some remarks upon the message, and said that Treasury notes had been issued, bearing an interest of one mill, and bearing the disparity of interest of five per cent. He saw no reason for issuing notes with this difference of interest. The notes were below specie several per cent, and during the present session he had been solicited to present a petition to make up the losses to individuals by being paid in these notes.

Mr. Webster said when the subject of the Finance came before the Senate he should speak at length.—The message was then laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Several reports and memorials were then received and referred.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, information having been received of a dangerous excitement, on the northern frontier of the U. States, in consequence of the civil war begun in Canada and instructions having been given to the United States officers, on that frontier, and applications having been made to the Governors of the adjoining States to prevent any unlawful interference on the part of our citizens in the contest unfortunately commenced in the British province; additional information has just been received, that, notwithstanding the proclamations of the Gov-

ernors of the State of New York and Vermont, exhorting their citizens to refrain from any unlawful acts within the territory of the United States, and notwithstanding the presence of the civil officers of the United States, who by directions have visited the scenes of commotion with the view of impressing the citizens with a proper sense of their duty, the excitement, instead of being appeased, is every day increasing in degree; that arms and munitions of war, and other supplies, have been procured by the insurgents in the United States—that a military force consisting, in part at least, of citizens of the United States, had been actually organized, had congregated at Navy Island, and were still in arms under the command of a citizen of the United States, and that they were constantly receiving accessions and aid.

Now, therefore, to the end that the authority of the laws may be maintained, and the faith of treaties observed, I, MARTIN VAN BUREN, do most earnestly exhort all citizens of the United States who have thus violated their duties, to return peaceably to their respective homes; and I hereby warn them, that any person who shall commit the neutrality of this Government by interfering in an unlawful manner with the affairs of the neighbouring British Provinces, will render themselves liable to arrest and punishment under the laws of the United States, which will be rightly enforced and also, that they will receive no aid or countenance from their Government into whatever difficulties they may be thrown by the violation of the laws of their country, and of the territory of a neighbouring and friendly nation.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the fifth day of January, A. D. 1838, and the sixty-second of the independence of the U. States.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President:

JOHN FORSTH, Secretary of State.

Correspondence of the Rochester Democrat.

Navy Island, U. C. Wednesday,

January 3, Forenoon.

Agreeably to promise, I wrote to say that nothing of importance has occurred here since my last. Dr. Rolph was on the Island yesterday afternoon, and returned with Gen. Van Rensselaer to Buffalo. What the enemy's strength or designs are, I am uninformed. They have thrown up another battery opposite us, but no acts of aggression have taken place on either side.

A large American force is stationed at Grand Island, near us, to prevent further outrage on the persons and property of citizens of the United States and the star-spangled banner still waves over its northern shore, opposite Canada. Creek, the enemy has three schooners, two of them large U. S. boats, the other a small one. They sailed past Buffalo under American colors, and afterwards hoisted the British flag. My informant saw no one on board of them, and was unable to discover a steamer.

The weather is delightful. What steps the General may take is yet a secret.

The farmers from Attica, Pittsford, and several other places have brought in some provisions, and subscriptions on the frontier have enabled us to procure regular supplies for the imposing force, who now live in camps scattered all over the Island. Clothing, new and old, have been forwarded in such quantities that we are nearly all pretty comfortable; although, if severe winter weather were to set in, great coats, coarse blankets, trousers, guernsey frocks, socks, and flannel shirts, would seldom come amiss.

Another six pounder came yesterday.

From the Rochester Democrat.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

NIAGARA FALLS.

Friday, Jan. 5, 2 A. M.

Expectation is still on tiptoe, and Col. McNabb is still in Canada. Gen. Van Rensselaer, too, is still on Navy Island, and Navy Island is still unscathed. Gov. Head, however, has threatened to cut down every tree it contains, with his 24 pounders, and McNabb has asserted that in 30 minutes after he commences the attack, he will make it fore and aft. But this is all humbug. The tall oaks of the forest will bid defiance to British powder and ball—and so will the Patriots. A force of 50,000 men will be necessary to effect a landing; and then it would be a matter of extreme doubt. McNabb cannot raise 2000 for the expedition.

My last letter was dated Wednesday, 9 o'clock. On Wednesday evening several rounds were fired at the Royalists as they were marching up towards Black Creek, a point about 4 miles above Chippewa, from where the boats are to be launched for the attack. Two or three of the men were killed. There was no firing during Wednesday night at all. All was quiet.

The Marshal has ordered that no arms shall hereafter be allowed to pass to Navy Island, from this shore; but he cannot prevent it. Yesterday, 40 volunteers came in from Chautauque county, armed and equipped. The Marshal attempted to prevent their embarkment, but he might as well have attempted to cork up the Niagara Falls in a junk bottle.

I made some discoveries in Chippewa, which McNabb did not intend I should make, probably. On Tuesday there were forty or fifty boats in the creek. Now there are only 8 or 10. They have been taken in the night up Black Creek—clearly indicating that an attack is intended.

We also discovered, that the cannon had all been moved with one or two exceptions, and further, that instead of 500 regulars, they have no more than 100; and instead of 4 or 500 Indians, they have no more than 200. Their whole force cannot exceed 3000; and half of them are Patriots and ready to join Van Rensselaer's standard the moment they can do so with any kind of convenience or safety.

The great body of the Militia, it is said, have expressed their determination not to go into the boats. As a remedy for this it is said, the regulars are going to be employed in driving them on. This will be in perfect accordance with Tory principles.

It is not correct that McLeod passed over the Falls. He is now in Chippewa, boasting that he murdered two men in the steam-boat Caroline. The Canadians are constantly scattering

towards Navy Island. There was one crossed skiff and a pedlar's wagon. An attack is expected every hour, but nevertheless, it may never be made. McNabb, nevertheless.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

Buffalo, Jan. 3, 1838.

Thurflow Weed, Esq.—Dear Sir: Heavy anxiety has been felt here for four hours past, but at Navy Island. The cars have just commenced a tremendous fire upon the island from the main shore, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. There have been 16 pieces of artillery and several mortars, all of which are in the most active operation. The force is about 4000 militia; 200 regulars, and 350 Indians—the latter mostly arrived last night in canoes, from above. With these, and the schooners lying at Black Creek, two miles above the island, it is expected they will attack the Patriots to-night, and God knows what may be the result. A great loss of life will ensue, at any rate. The Patriots are pretty well prepared, and the island itself is almost impregnable. The force is about 1000 to 1200, as near as we can learn, and a more determined set of men for good or evil, were probably never congregated. They have also 30 pieces of artillery, and are well supplied with small arms and other munitions of war. We are of course waiting with intense anxiety to hear from them.

McKenzie came up here with his wife in evening, and was immediately arrested by the Marshal, Mr. Garrow, on a charge of "setting on foot and preparing the means for a military expedition and enterprise within the territory of the United States, to be carried on from thence upon the territory and dominions of a foreign State, with whom the United States are at peace." Fifty of our citizens came promptly forward, and bailed him in the sum required, \$5000, and returned immediately to the island; determined to abide the result. I will write you again to-morrow. Your's truly, D. M. D.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1st, 1837.—Cotton.—In the early part of the week there was very little enquiry, and up to Wednesday, prices had receded 1/2 per lb. for all descriptions. On Thursday, however, I demand, and the above depression is nearly recovered, the market closing firmly at the next quotations:—

110 bales Sea Island at 16s 2 1/2; 14 1/2s. 3080 do. Bowed do. 6s 8 1/2; 6 1/2s. 970 do. Mobile, &c. 6 1/2s 3/4; 6 1/2s. 4230 do. N. Orleans, 7s 8 1/2; 6 1/2s. Stock 166,791 bales; last year 236,920 bales. Turpentine is rather lower, and is 2d to 1 1/2d has been accepted for 2000 bris ordinaries Pearl Ashes are dull and rather lower; 30s has been accepted. Quercitron Bark—a few hds Philadelphia, at 14s 6d. Tobacco—at very low prices; the few stemmed remaining here suitable for spinning, are held at 6 1/2 to 7d per lb. 5800 hds, which is 3500 less than at this period last year, and 2,500 less than at the close of November, 1835. Lined Oil has declined to 30 per cwt. with a dull sale. Clean hemp has been

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1st.—The moneyed interest in London have received Mr. Jamdon with the cordiality which was expected. We know several Banks which will not touch an acceptance of his.

Extract of a letter.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.—The depression in our cotton market has been checked for the two days past; both dealers and spinners having again entered the market, as well as the speculators, who all appear disposed to purchase freely, and the decline in price of the first day or two have in some degree been re-established, though the quotations of the week are 1/4d lower than last week. The market closes on the whole very firm.

THE MARKET.—Cotton is selling quite freely to-day at full prices. A thousand and some foreign, received by the Gen. Washington, have been sold at \$1,97 1/2. Specie and treasury Notes drop, as will be seen by the above report. Several considerable parcels of wheat are expected, the ships which have just arrived.

New Orleans, January 10.

SALES OF COTTON THIS DAY.

	9 cents.
250 bales Mississippi,	8 1/2
50 do do	8 1/2
130 do do	10 1/2
25 do do	8
68 do Mobile,	9
24 do do	8 1/2
58 do do	9 1/2
164 do do	7 1/2
14 do Louisiana,	13 1/2
2 do do	9 1/2
40 do do	8 1/2
39 do District,	8 1/2

From the Mobile Register.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE TWENTYNINTH.

COTTON.—Arrived during the week 13,356 bales, and exported in the same period—Liverpool 1464 bales, Havre 1134; Boston 413; New Orleans 1412—together, 4,420 bales leaving on hand and on shipboard not cleared; the stock of 35,078 bales, against 28,992 bales same time last season.

A brisk demand has existed throughout the week, and sales are believed to fall little short of 7000 bales. Purchasers for the New Orleans market, were the principal operators till Thursday, since which the demand has been chiefly for the Liverpool and Havre markets. The arrivals continue free, and a stock of probably 15,000 bales is now on sale, of which however, the relative portion of choice is light. The favorable advices from Liverpool by yesterday's mail, acting on holders, and the week, closes with an upward inclination.

Quotations of Cotton.—Corrected by the Executive Committee of the Board of Cotton Brokers.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Good fine.....	11 1/2
Good fair.....	11 1/4
Fair.....	10 1/2
Middling.....	8 1/2
Inferior and Ordinary.....	6 1/2

MOULASSES.—The demand has partly subsided, and prices have declined to 36c, the last sale reported. Receipts 399 bbls.

Provisions.—Are falling in prices, with a limited enquiry; our figures are corrected by the asking rates, in store. Mess Pork 18 dollars prime 15. Bacon, hams 15c, scarce; sides 11c; shoulders 8c. Mackerel, No. 1, 12a 12.50; 2a 10; 3a 8.50; 3s 6.50a. Potatoes 1 dollar 12a; 12c 5a 51-2c. Butter

Cheese 9a10c.—Receipts—28 casks
692 lbs. Pork 26 kegs butter, 15 lbs.
960 lbs. Mackerel, 326 lbs. pota-

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JANUARY 25, 1838.

We are authorised to announce Mr. JOHN A. FINDLEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County. Nov. 30, 1837.

We are authorised to announce JAMES WOOD, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce Mr. WILLIS KELLY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce ARCHIBALD WELLES, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce Mr. WM. C. PRICE, of White Plains, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce ROBERT H. WILSON, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

The disastrous news from Florida, which we published in our last, and which we entertained a hope might not prove true, has since been confirmed, though the number killed is not large. The latest intelligence represents the number killed at 27, and the whole number killed and wounded at 139 or 140. "Since it is no better we are glad it is no worse."

We have as yet seen no confirmation of the reported engagement of the Georgia volunteers, under Brig. Gen. Nelson, on the 26th Dec. at Suwannee River.

We expected this week to be able to furnish our readers with some further and more decisive information, on the progress of the pre-emption bill, but have been disappointed. We have not received a single paper from Washington since the publication of our last paper, and only one letter, enclosing a copy of the pre-emption bill published in our last. This bill passed a second reading, and was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and reported by that committee without amendment. This is as far as we know certainly, and we do not wish, by any means, to give currency to any false report on the subject. There are however, two reports in circulation; one that the bill has passed, and another, that letters have been received, stating that things have taken such a turn in Congress, as to render its passage extremely doubtful. Probably both of these reports should be emphatically relied on.

We observe a statement in a Utica (N. Y.) paper of the 5th inst. that 12 persons only, instead of 22, were murdered on board the Steam Boat Carolina. It is also stated in the same paper, that McKean, who commands the Canadian forces at Chippewa, and who probably directed the murder, has made an offer to pay for the boat, but says nothing further about the transaction.

Our readers will find in to-day's paper, the latest intelligence received from the seat of war in Canada. The Lower Province seems to be settling down into greater tranquillity—though the prisons are crowded with persons implicated in the insurrection. A decisive battle was hourly expected at Navy Island on the 5th inst. and heard of since been heard in that direction. Since writing the above, we have received the following, which though very doubtful, we let go for what it is worth, inasmuch as the news generally from Canada is very contradictory.

From the *Republican Banner*, January 12. The following intelligence, contained in a slip purporting to be from the office of the Baltimore American, is all we received by last night's mail, from beyond Cincinnati. The slips from the latter place and Louisville of Wednesday, contain nothing that goes to confirm the story; all which, taken in connection with the fact of there being no date to the Extra, induces us to doubt its authenticity.

Baltimore American Extra.
NAVY ISLAND TAKEN—ATTACK ON BUFFALO.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Buffalo, dated

JANUARY 5, 1838.
Dear Sir:—Our city is in the greatest consternation; hundreds of families are hourly leaving it, and all men able to bear arms, are hastening to the scene of action. While I am writing this, the British cannon are throwing their balls into the city, and from a servant I learn that the fire has been communicated to several buildings. A despatch has been sent to the Governor, for the 47th brigade, New York militia, and are soon expected to arrive. If I shall survive the action, I will write you by the next mail.

Navy Island was taken yesterday by the Loyalists, and Gen. Van Rensselaer and McKean taken prisoners, after being severely wounded. The Patriots were put to the sword and but few escaped the massacre. Among those supposed to be slain, are many of our citizens.

Yours in haste,

PROOF OF OVERTRAIDING.—In 1836 the imports into the United States, were nearly fifty millions larger than in 1837. They ought, in the wholesome course of trade, to have been less.

The subjoined important Resolutions, were submitted to the Senate of the U. S. on the 27th ult. by Mr. Calhoun.

"Resolved, That in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted, severally as free, independent, and sovereign States; and that each, for itself, by its own voluntary assent entered the Union with the view to its increased security against dangers, domestic as well as foreign, and more perfect and secure enjoyment of its advantages, natural, political, and social."

"Resolved, That in delegating a portion of their power to be exercised by Federal Government, the States retained, severally, the exclusive and sole right over their own domestic institutions, police, and are alone responsible for them, and that any intermeddling of any one or more States, or a combination of their citizens with the institutions and policy of others, on any ground, or under any pretext whatever, political, moral or religious with the view to their alteration, or subversions, is an assumption of superiority not warranted by the Constitution, insulting to the States interfered with, tending to endanger their domestic peace and tranquility, subversive of the objects for which the Constitution was formed, and, by necessary consequence, tending to weaken and destroy the Union itself."

"Resolved, That the Government was instituted, and adopted by the several States of this Union, as a common agent, in order to carry into effect the powers which they had delegated by the Constitution for their mutual security and prosperity; and that in fulfillment of this sacred trust, this Government is bound to exercise its power as to give, as far as may be practicable, increased stability and security to the domestic institutions of the States that compose the Union; and that it is the solemn duty of the Government to resist all attempts by one portion of the Union to use it as an instrument to attack the domestic institutions of another, or to weaken or destroy such institutions, instead of strengthening and upholding them, as it is in duty bound to do."

"Resolved, That domestic slavery, as it exists in the Southern and Western States of the Union, composes an important part of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognised as constituting an essential element in the distribution of its power among the States, and that no change of opinion, or feeling, on the part of the other States, of the Union in relation to it, can justify them or their citizens in open and systematic attacks thereon, with the view to its overthrow; and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other given, by the States, respectively, on entering into the Constitutional compact, which formed the Union, and as such, is a manifest breach of faith, and a violation of the most solemn obligation, moral and religious."

"Resolved, That the intermeddling of any State or States, or their citizens, to abolish slavery in this District, or any of the Territories, on the ground, or under the pretext, that it is moral or sinful; or the passage of any act or measure of Congress, with that view, would be a direct and dangerous attack on the institutions of all the slaveholding States."

"Resolved, That the Union of these States rests on an equality of rights and advantages among its members, and that whatever destroys that equality, tends to destroy the Union itself, and that it is the solemn duty of all, and more especially of this body, which represents the States, in their corporate capacity, to resist all attempts to discriminate between the States in extending the benefits of the Government to the several portions of the Union; and that to refuse to extend to the Southern and Western States any advantage which would tend to strengthen, or render them more secure, or increase their limits or population by the annexation of new territory, or the assumption of the assumption of rights, is immoral or sinful, otherwise obnoxious, would be contrary to that equality of rights and advantages which the Constitution was intended to secure alike to all the members of the Union, and would, in effect, disfranchise the slaveholding States, withholding from the advantages while it subjected them to the burthens of the Government."

Correspondence of the *Baltimore American*.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 9.

MR. CALHOUN'S RESOLUTIONS.

After some unimportant remarks relative to the laws of certain States, between Messrs. Webster, Davis and Young, Mr. Webster said he had no objection to the doctrines contained in the first part of the fourth resolution—and he seemed to be indifferent as to the whole resolution.

Mr. Niles moved to strike out "moral and religious," at the end of the resolution. Mr. Calhoun accepted the amendment.

Mr. Bayard moved an amendment, striking out distribution of power, and inserting "apportionment of power." Mr. Calhoun accepted the amendment.

Mr. Morris spoke in opposition to the resolution, as inconsistent and unjust.

Mr. McKean called for the reading of the resolutions.

Mr. Grundy said he was ill during the adoption of the other three resolutions. If he had been in the Senate he should have voted for each of them.

The question then came upon the final adoption of the fourth resolution, which was voted for as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benton, Brown, Black, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ky., Clay of Ala., Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Lumpkin, Lyon, Nicholas, Norvell, Niles, Pearce, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Smith of Conn., Strange, Walker, White, Williams, Wright, Young—34.

Nays—Messrs. McKean, Morris, Smith of Indiana, Swift, Prentiss—5.

The fifth resolution came up for consideration.—Mr. Smith of Conn., who had supported the four resolutions, opposed the fifth. He considered the four resolutions as a mere recognition of constitutional principles, but the fifth was altogether different.—The people had a right to enter upon the doctrines of the fifth. They had, in his opinion, a right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. They had the right, he believed, to exercise the exercise of the right would be expedient and unjust.

Mr. Pierce of N. H. followed Mr. Smith, but in favor of the resolution.—He defended the four first which could successfully be brought against the Abolitionists. They were the only expression of opinion the Senate could give, and giving it he hoped it would show a change of public opinion for the better. The battle, he said, was to be fought at the North. The Abolitionists were to be opposed there. They were to be told that the Constitution was a barrier between them and the abolition of slavery. Mr. P. said he should stand by the South, and stand by the South he should hurl her into no false security. There was danger, and he warned the South of it.

Mr. Crittenden followed, and commented severely on the resolutions. They placed the subject in the air, and were but air bubbles—mere abstractions—meaning nothing—nothing—nothing. He examined his former remarks, and replied to them with great warmth and spirit. He begged Mr. Calhoun to give him some idea of a State Rights man. Upon his soul he did not know whether he was or was not a State Rights man. He thought, he was not an Abolitionist, but according to the Senator's definition of a State Rights man, he might be one. Mr. C. said he could not participate in the fears of some of the Senators from non-slaveholding States. For his own part he felt strong in the laws—strong in the Constitution—strong in the Union. He accused Mr. Calhoun of making the Slavery question and this discussion a political question and a political discussion, and every man according to his notions

was to be dubbed an Abolitionist if he was not a State Rights man.

Mr. Calhoun said he was not surprised at the opposition of Mr. Crittenden. He looked upon the facts in a different light from him, and therefore it was in vain to argue with him. Mr. Calhoun stated the number of the Abolitionists, their extent, &c., and thought if this did not alarm him nothing would do so. He argued that if the Abolitionists went on there would be either an end of the Union or a civil war.

Mr. Clay, after some remarks from Messrs. Crittenden and Preston, took the floor. He entered into a brief explanation of the origin of the Constitution; its relationship with the States and Government; and its ratification by the Government. He regretted that the resolutions had been designated as the doctrines of any one party. In such great principles, intended for the security of property and the preservation of the Union, there should be no appeal to one party but to all—to the Democratic party—to the Jackson party—to the old Republican party—to the Van Buren party—to the Locofoco party.

Here Mr. Clay read an eloquent letter from Gov. Pitman of Rhode Island, upon the progress of the Abolition question and the cause of its increase.—The letter gave an accurate and interesting view of the excitement throughout the North.

Mr. Clay spoke of the right of petition, and said there were three views of this question: one was where petitions were presented of a character that undoubtedly did not belong to Congress to act upon; the second was where the thing prayed for was a controverted question; and the third where it was undoubted. Mr. Clay said that petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia belonged to this class. It was at least a questionable position, and one which he begged the Senate to consider in all its importance. If, said Mr. Clay, you would receive, refer, and report upon such petitions and against such prayers, it would satisfy the petitioners, calm and tranquilize the public mind, and preserve the Union. Mr. Clay said that the fifth resolution had a reference to some question beyond the abolition of slavery. Texas, it might be seen was thought of when the resolution was drawn up. Mr. Clay said that he hoped this question would be kept free from party politics and from party feeling. He concluded his remarks with the presentation of a number of Resolutions of a pacific character—designed to harmonize and tranquilize the North and Southern section of the country. The resolutions were nine in number, and contain sentiments full of patriotism and statesmanship. Mr. Clay read them himself, and they excited great interest in the Senate Chamber, which was crowded to overflowing.

Mr. Calhoun followed Mr. Clay, and examined the merits of the Resolutions.

Last night's Express we received further particulars of the great debate in the Senate on Wednesday, through the *Baltimore papers*. We annex an extract from the correspondent of the *American*.

The correspondent of the Transcript states that Washington was much excited on Wednesday by a rumor of the disastrous battle in Florida. Many of the officers in Florida have their families at the metropolis, which circumstance increased the anxiety to learn the details.

The two Senators rated each other soundly, but Mr. Clay seemed to bear the palm alone—at least, so thought I, and so thought a majority, and judging from the congratulations extended to Mr. Clay from all men—not merely from his own party, but from some of his warmest political opponents.

To day all that was interesting in the Senate was the subject which closed the discussion yesterday.—Mr. Calhoun this morning was the first man upon the floor, and the discussion was resumed where it closed. The South Carolina senator brought four objections to Mr. Calhoun's resolutions. They were not strong enough—acknowledged the right of petition—implied the power of abolishing slavery by purchasing the slaves when the owners were willing to sell them—and because the amendment said nothing of the territories.

Mr. Clay answered Mr. Calhoun's objections one by one, and contended that he took a wrong view of the matter in his objections. They did not meet the case, and was not to the purpose. In conclusion Mr. Clay said that "he did not—he could not—he wished not and ought not to impeach or question the motives of the Senator from South Carolina, but he believed most religiously and most sincerely that the acts of the Senator were calculated to bring about that most melancholy and most fatal of all measures—the dissolution of the Union. He believed that such was the tendency of his acts, and he therefore most sincerely regretted what he had said and what he had done."

Mr. Calhoun followed, and enforced his objections as first stated. He alluded to the remarks of Mr. Clay and said that his acts were before the world—as for his motives he cared not what newspapers or hireling scribblers thought of them, so long as he knew that he was right.

After a lengthy debate the question came up on Mr. Clay's amendment to Mr. Calhoun's fifth resolution. The yeas and nays were ordered, when Mr. Allen gave notice that he should vote against the amendment because it was so expounded, because the base, as he said, was too broad for the thickness—because it enlarged the superficies of the base and weakened the thickness of the bottom, because it expands, and does not converge to a point.

The vote was as follows:
Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Brown, Buchanan, Clay of Ala., Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Niles, Preston, Rives, Robinson, Strange, Talmadge, Tipton, White, Williams—19.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Black, Calhoun, Grundy, Hubbard, Lumpkin, Lyon, Nicholas, Norvell, Niles, Pearce, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Smith of Conn., Strange, Walker, White, Williams, Wright, Young—34.

Mr. Strange of N. C. moved a reconsideration of the vote, was carried.

Mr. Strange said he voted for Mr. Clay's amendment in the hope that it would be adopted unanimously, or nearly so. He did it as a matter of compromise but the compromise seemed to fail.

After another desultory debate on the rules and orders of the Senate, Mr. Buchanan moved a separation of the two parts of Mr. Clay's resolution which related to the District and the Territories. The Senate agreed to the separation, with the understanding that the second part should be brought forward after the first was disposed of.

Mr. Webster said he knew no mode of argument—no law—no reason which would allow him to vote for the adoption of the resolution. He had studied the question as a constitutional one, and had searched and searched in vain for some law—some precedent—some argument to support the position maintained in the resolution. He could find none, none whatever which controverted that principle and that direct position in the constitution, that Congress should have power to legislate upon all subjects whatever in the District of Columbia. Mr. W. said he wished not to discuss the question, and should not discuss it.

Mr. Buchanan replied to Mr. W.; Mr. W. rejoined briefly, and Mr. Clay responded, and the question then came up on the adoption of Mr. Clay's resolution—the first part of the resolution, which related to the District of Columbia. The Senate decided that Mr. Calhoun's Fifth Resolution should be stricken out and Mr. Clay's inserted. Mr. Calhoun opposed Mr. Clay's amendment in another speech like unto his first, but the Senate nevertheless decided upon its adoption by a vote of about two-thirds.

The question then came upon Mr. Clay's resolution instead of Mr. Calhoun's fifth resolution; and here the vote was thirty-six in its favor.—Mr. Calhoun himself voting for it upon the ground that if he could not get what he wanted, he would take

what the Senate would give him. The negatives were but eight, and included Messrs Webster, Davis, Smith of Indiana, Prentiss, Swift, Knight, Morris, and one other whose name I have forgotten.

From the *National Intelligencer*.

FROM MEXICO.

Extract of a letter dated,

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 8, 1837.

"We are on the eve of a Revolution, the object of which will do away with the present objectionable Constitution, and re-establish the old one of 1824. There will be no blood shed in the matter; it will be effected by those in power, by which they will be kept in. This is the way we manage in this country."

Correspondence of the *Journal of Commerce*.

At a large and respectable meeting of the young men of Jacksonville, for the purpose of expressing their regret at the late unfortunate affair, in which their friend and companion, Thomas B. Nesbit lost his life, the following proceedings were had.

On motion of John Cochran Esq. Wm. H. Estill was appointed Chairman of the meeting, and Daniel P. Forney, Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman, after which the following gentlemen were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting, (to-wit:) John Cochran, Esq. Dr. J. D. Magill, Daniel Hoke, William C. Kelly and James Crow. The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Whereas the late dispensation of Providence by which we have been deprived of our friend and fellow citizen, Thos. B. Nesbit, is one which we deeply deplore, and feeling it a duty we owe to his memory to express our regret for his loss and our esteem for his character while living. Be it therefore

Resolved, That while we submit to the fate which called him from us, we feel sensibly our loss.

Resolved, That in his loss society has been deprived of a promising and useful young man.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved parents, upon this melancholy occasion.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Jacksonville Republican.

Wm. H. ESTILL, Chairman.

DANIEL P. FORNEY, Secretary.

Jacksonville, January 11, 1838.

THE MANDAN INDIANS.—The Commercial Advertiser states that the tribe of MANDAN INDIANS, which a short time since numbered three thousand souls, has become extinct by the ravages of the smallpox. A gentleman, belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, has arrived in the city of New York, who passed through the Mandan village, and there found that only a small remnant of the tribe, some twelve or fourteen, remained to tell their melancholy fate. It is further stated that the distemper is now raging to a frightful extent among the Black Feet, (another tribe), and that it will probably extend to other tribes.—*Nat. Int.*

NEW ORLEANS, DEC. 30.

FROM TEXAS.—By the fast sailing steam packet Columbia, we have some late intelligence from Texas. A battle had been fought near the head waters of the Trinity, between a party of rangers under Capt. Ben-thusen and Miles, and the Indians. It terminated unsuccessfully to the Texans, who after a desperate resistance were compelled to retreat. A treaty of peace with the Tockewa Indians had been entered into by the Texian Government. To strengthen the navy, Congress had passed an act for the purchase of the Steamer Pulaski. She carries twelve eighteen pounders and will be a formidable addition to the marine force of the infant republic. The Houston Telegraph announces the death of Lieut. A. H. Miles, formerly of Richmond, Va. The condition of the country is described to be prosperous and flourishing.—*Bulletin*.

REPUBLICAN.

The Republicans have recently had a great public meeting at Nashville, and recommended that similar meetings be held in every county in the State. At a time like the present we think every means calculated to impart useful information to the people ought to be resorted to. This is an important crisis in the affairs of our country, and it is in the intelligence and firmness of the people that hopes for the perpetuity of our republican institutions rest. We sincerely believe that there are men in this nation who would be gratified to see our institutions changed so as to place the emoluments of the government in the hands of a few. Abolitionists too are rising up in the North in a manner threatening the stability of the Union. This fanatical faction has already arrayed itself against the present Administration: seeing then, that it is beset not only by a powerful political party, but also by a faction which has already shaken the Union, we think it is just and reasonable that the friends of the Administration should hold meetings and properly understand the ground they occupy, and the movements which they should from time to time make in order to defend their republican rights.—*Alt. Cour.*

A VIEW OF OHIO.—Gov. Vance's Message gives an animating account of the condition and prospect of this noble State. The public improvements under the direction of the State, excluding those bounded by the Ohio river and the Lake, will intersect, skirt or pass through fifty-five out of seventy-three counties. Coal and salt are among her mineral treasures. The coal fields in the southeastern section of the State are said to be inexhaustible, extending for miles to gether. During the present year, though the mining operations are scarce begun, 179-

864 bushels have been exported through the Canal.

Salt springs abound. Those on the Mas-kington, near Zanesville, alone furnish an annual product of 500,000 bushels. The finances are flourishing. The revenue for this year amounts to \$367,868, and the dis-bursments to \$107,560, leaving a clear balance in the Treasury of \$30,307. The School Fund, (which is loaned to the canals,) amounts to \$1,055,107. The amount of the Ohio University fund, also transferred to the Canal fund, is \$1,897,39, and the amount of the Virginia Military School Fund in the Treasury, subject to distribution, is \$11,58536; making a sum of upwards of three millions, devoted to the work of education.

NEWSPAPERS.

At a time like this, who would refuse to take a newspaper? Wars and rumors of wars stalking all round us, convulsions within ourselves loudly threatening our existence as a Union, and commotions gathering along our borders. Who, we again enquire, would be without the benefit of a weekly newspaper? Such an one surely lacks the spirit of a republican.—*Althens Courier*.

DOCTOR WILLIAM WILLIAMSON,

HAVING located himself in the town of White Plains, Benton County, Ala. tenders his professional services to a generous public, in the various branches of Medicine. Having been in constant practice for nearly thirteen years in the States of South Carolina and Georgia, he hopes to be able to attend successfully to the diseases of this climate, and by prompt and assiduous attention to business to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. N. B. He has devoted great attention to female diseases, and to chronic diseases generally. He can at all times, unless professionally engaged, be consulted at his office recently occupied by Dr. John M. Neal.

His charges shall in all cases be reasonable.

Walton Co. Ga. Dec. 15, 1837.

We the undersigned, having been acquainted with Doct. William Williamson, for several years, do with pleasure recommend him as a very successful practitioner of medicine, and a man well qualified to attend to the various duties of his profession.

Elias Beall, M. D. Leroy Patillo, P. M.

David Johnson, M. D. Monroe Co. Ga.

J. P. Lucas, Ck. S. and Abram Meader,

Inf. Courts Walton Co. Rev. Thos. W. Craven,

Jesse Mitchell, Ck. C. o. Samuel T. Pharr.

I do with pleasure concur in the above recommendation.

DOCT. JOHN M. NEAL.

White Plains, Jan. 25, 1838.—3m.

500 Laborers Wanted, at the

ABICOCHA GOLD MINES, Ran-

dolph County, Ala. to whom liberal wages and

constant employment will be given by

JOHN GOODEN.

Jan. 25, 1838.—7t.

A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE

AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold on Thursday the 22d day of

February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the

Store formerly occupied by Mr. H. C. McClung,

on the corner of Commerce and Main Streets in

East Wetumpka, a large & general assortment of

DRY GOODS

AND

HARDWARE.

ALSO A LOT OF SUPERIOR

FURNITURE.

The sale will commence as above and contin-

ue from day to day until the whole is disposed

of. This sale offers a rare opportunity for great

Bargains.

Terms, all sums under \$100, Cash—all sums

over \$100, Three months credit, all sum over \$150

Six months credit—approved endorsed note payable

in Bank.

CAMPBELL & FRIOU.

By J. M. Friou.

The Talladga and Jacksonville papers will

copy the above 3 times and charge this office.

Jan. 25, 1838.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Sison House,

living on Tallapoosa River,

two Ponies, one a Black Mare with

a Star in her forehead, four feet

high, four years old; the other a bright Bay horse

with some white hairs on his rump, six years old,

four feet five inches high.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

Jan. 25, 1838.—3.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Oliver Miller,

Living in the neighborhood of

Gaylesville a certain Sorrel Pony,

about three years old flax main and

Tail two hind feet White appraised to Twenty two

Dollars and fifty cents this 29th Dec. 1837.

POETRY.

THE VOICE OF THE NEW YEAR.

Say, canst thou tell, thou opening year,
From whence dost thou come in thy bright career?
I come from the store that you call Time,
Anew and afresh in my early prime,
I come to fulfil my appointed round,
And then to Oblivion's stream I'm bound.
Mortal! I come at the voice of Him
Who called your world from chaos dim.

Year, new year, canst thou tell me why
The year that is past flew so swiftly by?
Why it hastened on, ask not, vain man,
But improve each moment of my brief span.
Shorter, still shorter, shall I appear,
More fleeting far than the by-gone year;
You've no time to spend in the halls of mirth,
Give thy heart to Him who formed thine earth.

Year, new year, shall I live to see
As happy as now the end of thee?
Man, vain man, I will promise not;
Nor seek to discover thy future lot.
Be ready when called; before I pass
You may be cut down, for I am as grass;
Your life is as fleet as the vapory breath—
In an hour you may fall in the arms of Death!

New year, are your pictures all so sad?
Are your images all in darkness clad?
Oh, no! for him who improves each hour
I have many a bright and beautiful flower,
I will twine him a wreath of elegant bays,
And sound in his honor the trumpet of praise:
But I've no sadness for him of the virtuous heart,
But joy and peace to his soul I impart.

Year, new year, are there many more
Like thee to come from the self-same store?
"Inquisitive man!" what avails it thee,
In the womb of future time to see?
'Tis enough for thee that the passing hour
Is the only space within thy power.
Be active, be good, and thy Maker adore;
Soon enough thou 't hear, "Time shall be no more."

INFLUENCE OF THE MIND ON DIGESTION.

The state of the mind exerts a powerful influence not only on the stomach, but on the whole process of nutrition, and greatly modifies the quantity which may safely be eaten. If the mind be gay and joyous, appetite will be comparatively keen digestion effective, and nutrition complete. Examples of this kind abound in childhood, and among easy-minded, well-fed peasantry. Whereas if the mind be harassed by care and anxiety, or devoured by grief, envy, jealousy, or other troubles and disquieting passions, healthy calls of appetite will be scarcely known, and digestion and nutrition will be equally impaired. The fact is exemplified to a large scale in every commercial country, and especially in times of public distress and political change. Shakespeare obviously had the principle in view when he made Caesar exclaim:—

"Let me have men about me that are fat,
Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep o' nights.
Yond Cassius has a lean and hungry look;
He thinks too much; such men are dangerous."

Antony. Fear him not, Caesar, he's not dangerous.
He is a noble Roman, and well given.

Caesar. Would he were fatter; but I fear him not.
Yet if my name were liable to fear,
I do not know the man I should avoid.
So soon as that spare Cassius. He reads much,
He is a great observer, and he looks
Quite through the deeds of men, he loves no plays,
As thou dost, Antony; he hears no music,
Seldom he smiles, and smiles in such a sort
As if he mocked himself, and scorned his spirit
That could be moved to smile at any thing.
Such men as he be never at heart's ease
While they behold a greater than themselves,
And, therefore are they very dangerous."

Even experience must have taught every one with what zest we sit down to enjoy the pleasures of the table, and how largely we incline to eat, when the mind is free, unburdened, and joyous, compared with the little attention we bestow on our meals when we are overwhelmed with anxiety, or have the whole energies of the mind concentrated on some important scheme. There cannot be a doubt, indeed, that the over exertion and excitement, or absolute inertness of the mind, in which sedentary people are generally immersed, contributes greatly, along with the want of muscular exercise in the open air, to impair the tone of the digestive organs. In this way, as it is not less justly than forcibly remarked by Dr. Caldwell, "dyspepsia commences, perhaps as often in the brain as in the stomach. Possibly often. That this is true of the disease in Europe will scarcely be denied, after a fair examination of the facts connected with it. It is there almost exclusively a complaint of the studious and the scheming, who, over-tasking the brains, injure them by toil."

In denouncing active exercise of body or mind immediately after eating, as inimical to digestion; it is not meant that we should go to sleep, or indulge in absolute listlessness. A weak constitution may require something like a complete repose; but a person in ordinary health may indulge in a leisurely saunter, or pleasant conversation, not only without injury but with positive benefit; and perhaps there is no situation in which digestion goes on so favorably, as during the cheerful play of sentiment in the after-dinner small talk of a well assorted circle. The nervous stimulus sent to the stomach, is then of the most healthy and invigorating description and even the dyspeptic, if on his guard against a heavy meal, forgets his woes amid the unwonted vigor of his functions.—Comb's Physiology.

Hereafter we will publish no advertisement for any man, advertising his wife, unless it is accompanied with fifty dollars in cash. The object is to exclude such advertisements altogether, for they are often the

mere ebullitions of intoxication or unfounded suspicion against innocent, unoffending, and helpless females.

In two thirds of such instances, the husband receives his wife back again; and he presents the spectacle of living with a woman as his wife, whom he has attempted to disgrace in the eyes of the world in the most public manner. The above rule has been agreed to by all the Editors of this city.—Peoples Press.

GEN. WASHINGTON.—The remains of this illustrious man, the father and savior of his country, were recently placed in the sarcophagus made by Mr. Struthers of this city, from whom we learn that when the vault and coffin were opened, the sacred form of Washington was discovered in a wonderful state of preservation.—The high pale brow wore a calm and serene expression; and the lips pressed still together, had a grave and solemn smile, such as they doubtless wore, when the first president gave up his blameless mortal life, for an immortal existence.

"When his soft breath, with pain,
Was yielded to the elements again."

The impressive aspect of the great departed overpowered the man whose lot it was to transfer the hallowed dust to its last tenement, and he was unable to conceal his emotions. He placed his hand upon the ample forehead, once highest in the ranks of battle, or throbbing with the cares of an infant empire; and he lamented, we doubt not, that the voice of fame could not provoke that silent clay to life again.—Phil. Gaz.

To YOUNG LADIES.—When young men spend their leisure at gaming, or other idle amusements, it is a sure sign they will never become GREAT men.—Shun them girls—they will never make you a good husband.

A bean, dressed up as some are, is like a cinnamon tree—the bark is worth more than the body.—Such beaux, fops, and the whole pleasure loving fraternity, are short-lived animals; They look pretty in the gay sunshine of the summer; but, poor creatures, they cannot endure the approach of autumn, and the old age of winter. They have their little hour of enjoyment, and that is the end of them.

When any person, though in the garb of a gentleman, addresses you in the language of fulsome flattery, you should recollect, young ladies, that there are men of prey, as well as beasts of prey.

WHAT IS LIFE.

There is eloquence of thought, as well as of language, in the following paragraphs from Arnott's Elements of Physics.

The functions by which the animal body assumes foreign matters from around, and converts them into its own substance, is little inviting in some of its details; but taken altogether is one of the most wonderful subjects which can engage the human attention. It points directly to the curious and yet unanswered question:—What is life! The student of nature may analyze, with all his art, those minute portions of matter called seeds, and which he knows to be the rudiments of future creatures, and the links by which endless generations of living creatures hang to existence, but he cannot disentangle & display apart their mysterious life! that something under the influence of which determines its form, and proportions.—One such substance becomes a beautiful rose bush; another a noble oak, a third an eagle, a fourth an elephant; yea in the same way but from the rudest materials of broken seeds and leaves of plants, and bits of animal flesh is built up the human frame itself, whether of the active male combining gracefulness and strength, or of the gentler woman, that beauty around her as light. How passing strange that such should be the origin of the bright human eye, whose glance pierces as if the invisible soul were shot with it, the lips which pour sweetest eloquence, of the larynx which, by vibrating fills the surrounding air with music; and more wonderful than all, of that mass shut up within the boney fortress of the skull, whose delicate texture is the abode of the soul with its reason which contemplates, and its sensibility which delights in these and endless other miracles of creation!"

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

The glory of the summer is gone by—the beautiful greenness has become withered and dead. Were this all—were there no associations of moral desolation—of faded hopes—of heart withering in the bosoms of the living—connected with the decaying scenery around us, we would not indulge in a moment's melancholy. The season of flowers will come again—the streams will flow gracefully and lightly as before—the trees will again toss their cumulous load of greenness to the sunlight—and, by mossy stone and winding rivulet, the young blossom will start up, as at the bidding of their fairy guardians. But the human heart has no change like that of nature. It has no second spring-time. Once blighted in its hour of freshness, it wears forever the mark of the spoiler. The dews of affection may fall, and the gentle rain of sympathy be lavished upon it—but the sore root of blighted feeling will never again awaken into life—nor the crushed flowers of hope blossom with their wonted beauty.

From the Norfolk Beacon.
One of the bad effects of our system of education is that it tends to encourage that practice already too prevalent of putting all boys who have a little Latin and Greek, to the learned professions, as they are called, of medicine and law, as if mankind were born mainly to get sick or to be at loggerheads with each other. And it will happen that young men who are destined for the mechanic arts, must leave the pursuit of knowledge at too early a period—a result highly determined to the arts, and injurious to the great interest of society. This system has also the effect of continuing that miserable prejudice too common with parents in the South, against putting their children to a trade—a prejudice which has done more than almost any thing else to injure the commercial prosperity of the South, and will still work immense evil, until the good, the patriotic and the wise among us, shall strive by precept and example, to obliterate it from the public mind. We say it in all sincerity, that so long as the South slight the mechanic arts; she will be, and she deserves to be, the vassal of the North.

TRADE OF CHARLESTON, S. C.—During the month ending Nov. 30th, there arrived at Charleston, exclusive of vessels coasting within the limits of the State, 27 ships, 7 barques, 40 brigs, 112 schooners, 7 sloops, and 22 steamboats. The departures during the same period, were 16 ships, 5 barques, 23 brigs, 68 schooners, 2 sloops, and 24 steamboats. The vessels remaining in port on the 30th November, were 38 ships, 7 barques, 33 brigs, 46 schooners, 1 sloop, and 3 steamboats.—N. F. Commercial.

CATACOMBS OF EGYPT.—These repositories of Egypt's embalmed dead, are of immense extent, and are supposed by Mr. Buckingham, to contain more bodies than there are people now living on the globe. These Mummies are now wholly destitute of any animal matter. It has all changed into a resinous substance, or decayed. They are taken from the catacombs to be exported. And to be used for fuel. The finest are exported whole, as objects of curiosity for museums. Certain parts, as the inside of the head and chest, are sold as a drug, and the back bone is ground into powder for a paint, which is highly praised by artists.—N. F. Trans.

CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.—It is stated that an ingenious chemist in France, having found, after many experiments, that glass could be luminous, has at last succeeded in forming a long bottle, of three inches by thirty, from which, having exhausted the air, and otherwise acted upon it, by a galvanic battery, a light is now emitted being hung up in his apartment, equally clear, but not so oppressive to the eyes, as that of the sun.

Administrator's Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of William Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
A. P. WADE, Administrator.
December 23, 1837.—46t.

WM. R. HINTON,
Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANT.

INFORMS his friends and the Planters and Merchants generally, that he will continue the business, and be glad to receive a portion of their patronage.—His best references will be to those for whom he done business the last season.

EXAMINATION.

The examination of the Students of the Jacksonville Male Academy, will take place on Friday 26th inst. Parents, Guardians, and all interested in education are invited to attend.
By order of the board:
WM. B. MARTIN, Sec'y.
Jan. 18, 1838.

New-York, Paris and London
FASHIONS.

G. W. WARREN, MERCHANT TAILOR:
HAVING permanently settled himself at Alexandria, Benton County, Alabama, informs his friends and the public generally, that he pursues the Tailoring Business in its various branches. Having made a permanent contract with one or two Journeymen from the Northern Cities, (first rate workmen,) he pledges himself that those who may favor him with their patronage, may be assured of having any work pertaining to his trade done at short notice and in the most fashionable style—superior to any thing he has done heretofore.
The above Fashions are received regularly three times a year.
N. B. All garments warranted.
Jan. 18, 1838.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton Orphan's Court.

THIS day came Horatio Griffin and Moses Whitesides, Administrators of the estate of John K. Sterling, deceased, and filed their accounts and vouchers for final settlement of their administration on said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that forty days notice be given in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all persons interested in said estate to appear at the Court-House in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday of March next, to show cause, if any they have, why said accounts and vouchers should not be allowed. January 8th, 1838.
C. A. GREEN, Judge c. c.
A true Copy from the Minutes.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk c. c.
January 11, 1838.—6t.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

THE Undersigned having rented the town of Wetumpka, propose to Store and Ship Cotton, Receive and Forward Goods, and to attend to all business committed to their care. And from the advantage the house has over any other in the place from its situation on the wharf, by which drayage is saved on cotton, and being separate from all other buildings that might endanger from fire, and as much personal attention as can be given, hope to share public patronage.
S. & J. LEEPER.
Wetumpka, Jan. 11, 1838.—3m.

CASTINGS,

CONSISTING of Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans, Andirons, Plough moulds, &c.
Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the store of
HOKE & ABERNATHY.
December 21, 1837.—4t.

WARE-HOUSE

COMMISSION BUSINESS.
THE subscribers have purchased the well known Ware-House, situated in East Wetumpka, near the Steamboat landing—formerly owned by Wm. J. Couch, and recently occupied by James H. Cooper offer their services to the Merchants and Planters generally. They are now prepared for the STORAGE OF COTTON and MERCHANDISE of all descriptions, and assure those who may favor them with their business, that the greatest possible care and despatch will be observed in the forwarding of Goods and Shipment of Cotton. The undersigned hope that by industry and proper attention to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
F. WILSON & CO.
Wetumpka, September 18, 1837.—3m.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles A. Gillaspie, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.
R. E. SAWHIE, Administrator.
Gaylesville, Ala. January 1st, 1838.—6t.

The State of Alabama,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphan's Court, November 28th, 1837.
ON the petition of James Phillips, Administrator of the Estate of Zachariah Phillips deceased, for the sale of the following described Tract of Land—the East half of the South-east quarter of Section twenty-three in Township twelve of Range three east in the Huntsville Land District.

It is ordered, that publication be made for forty days in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all the devisees and other persons interested in said real estate, to appear before the Judge of said Court, at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, and county aforesaid on the second Monday in January next, to show cause why the sale of said real estate shall not then be ordered.
Copy Test. JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clerk, c. c.
Dec. 1837.—6t.

THE Trustees of this institution, would inform

the public that their building will be completed and ready for the reception of students by the first Monday in January, 1838.
The Institution will be conducted by MR. & MRS. BRYAN.

Terms of Tuition:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic
Per session five and a half months, - - - \$6 00
English Grammar, Geography, Natural Philosophy, per session of five and a half months, \$8 00
Chemistry, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Mathematics, &c. per session, - - - \$10 00
Latin and Greek, per session, - - - \$12 00
Painting, per session, - - - \$15 00
Music on the piano, per session, - - - \$24 00
Music and painting by an Assistant.
Good boarding can be had at convenient distance, in respectable families.
The situation of our institution is healthy and retired, on Chattooga River, near Mr. James Price's. The Society is good, and we can boast of our fertile soil—also, from the experience and competency of the Principal, we can promise to secure to its Pupils, the advantages of a useful education.
By order of the Board,
F. KERBY, Chairman.
SAM'L FINDLEY, Secretary.
Chattooga Academy, December 21st, 1837.—2t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John A. D. McKeynolds, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against it will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
ELIJAH LLOYD, Executor.
December 7, 1837.—46t.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the best Farming lands in Russell and Barbour Counties for sale low, and on accommodating terms. Any quantity and quality will be sold to accommodate the purchaser. On some lands good Indian Improvements and well watered and healthy—adapted to Cotton and Corn.
Call on the subscriber living twenty miles west of Columbus, Geo. on the old Montgomery Road, at the Big-Spring or Land-Port, in Russell Co. Alabama.

THOMAS R. MANGHAM,
General Agent for Land Company.
January 4th, 1838.—4t.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public generally; and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself, that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.
April 27, 1837.—4t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by Elkanor Bearden, a Sorrel Mare Poney, with some Saddle Spots on her back, and a star in her forehead, thirteen hands high, sixteen or eighteen years old, and gray-headed.—Appraised at fifteen dollars November 10th, 1837, by Moses Dean & N. R. Bradshaw.
Test. JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK. C. C.
Dec. 14, 1837.—6t.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Jacksonville on the 30th Dec. 1837.
Alexander Arthur
Allen William K.
Anderson Samuel
Bale John
Bass Ingram
Barnwell Robert
Bennet Willis V.
Beers Benjamin
Black John Jr.
Do. Hannah
Do. John R.
Borden Mrs. Cynthia
Briden Miss-Welthy C.
Brady Francis W.
Bryon James
Beover John
Birden Joel
Cahill Aquilla
Collens James A.
Campbell William
Do. Wm. B.
Cassidy M. S.
Chambers Robert
Chandler John Jr.
Clay John
Clayton Lemuel
Cooper James S.
Copeland and Lane
Corbett John
Cowan Miss Catharine
Davis Miss Mary
Do. Larkin
Drummond Henry
Dunn Madison
Embry John W.
Evans Wm. P.
Gandy Joseph
Gentry C.
Gilbert Wm.
Graham John
Griffin Horatio
Grubbs Allen
Hair John
Hamilton Jas. C.
Harper Robert
Hazel James
Heaton David
Hendon, E. & Co.
Hill Miss Emeline
Do. Miss Sarah E.
Holmes John T.
Honey John
Hoss Jacob
Howell Joshua
Johnson Mr.
JNO. D. HOKE, P. M.
Jan. 4th, 1838.—3t.

LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Jacksonville, Ala. which if not taken out by the 1st of April, will be sent to the General Post Office at letters.
Boyd John Hon.
Black Michael
Burrows James
Bannon Green H. O.
Dunkam Adam C.
Davis George
Fields Albert
Gray William
Loyd Green B.
Griffin Madison
Givens E. L.
McCaslin Enoch
McClallen Mr.
Magill J. D. Doct.
Morman Joshua
Redick G. W.
Payne John J.
Phillips Reuben
Pearson Thomas
Sheppard Thomas T.
Stallins C.
Owen Stanley
P. H. PEARSON, P. M.
Jan. 1, 1838.—3t.

NECESSITY.

I AM compelled to have my friends to pay me the accounts, without delay, as I must do so in a few days on debts due me, if not paid.
J. M. MITCHELL
Dec. 23, 1837.—3t.

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.
THE undersigned offers for sale his House and Lot in the town of Jacksonville. The Lot has on it a good new frame house, and other necessary buildings; it is situated in the north-west part of town, above and convenient to the town Spring. A bargain may be made in the above property by any person applying previous to the 22d of this month, at which time, not previously disposed of at private sale, it will be sold to the highest bidder. Terms made known on the day of sale.
THOMAS T. STEPHENS.
Jan. 11, 1838.

Administrator's Notice.

THE creditors of the estate of John G. Arnold, deceased, are hereby notified to lay in their accounts to me, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
ROBERT BELL, Sheriff
& Administrator, by order of the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County.
Dec 14, 1837.—4t.

BLANKS

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.
Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.

A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors.
BY REV. DAVID BRYAN
For Sale at this Office.

